

CONFIDENTIAL

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Prosperous Calgary

A SERIES OF ARTICLES DESCRIPTIVE OF THE
QUEEN CITY OF ALBERTA

ITS MAGNIFICENT SITUATION AND THE MATERIAL
FACTORS WHICH HAVE MADE IT A GREAT
COMMERCIAL CENTRE.

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Prosperous Calgary

Calgary occupies a place not only in Alberta but in Western Canada such that its present day history and the factors which have gone to making it what it is are worthy of being told in detail.

The great province of Alberta is developing rapidly, and so is its chief commercial centre. Both city and province are daily increasing in financial, commercial, and industrial importance.

Believing this an opportune time to place before investors and home seekers facts about the Calgary of to-day, and thus advance the interests of the city and of the province, we invite the attention of all who may in any way be interested to the following pages of this magazine.

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Foreword

THIS "Prosperous Calgary" edition of the Daily Herald is published with the object of telling the outside world what Calgary is like,—what it has done and is doing, what it expects to do. The intention of the publishers is to issue a volume that will be a credit to the city in material, matter and illustration; a volume that can be sent to friends in other places with confidence, that will reflect credit on the city where it was produced and of which it is an advertisement. For "Prosperous Calgary" is entirely a Calgary production, being written by Calgary people about Calgary institutions and being from cover to cover the output of Calgary printers. Its merits required to be many to match the subject of which it treats; and the desire of The Herald publishers is to produce an issue worthy of its theme.

Indeed, one would have to search far for a finer text than the prosperity of Calgary, the metropolis of Canada's middle west and the commercial centre of Canada's richest province. Calgary is to-day recognized as the solidest, wealthiest and most progressive city in the new provinces of the dominion with a geographical position which guarantees its commercial future and a population fully equal to the opportunities before them. If the record of the past is any augury of the future then is Calgary's prosperity more than assured; for no city in Canada has equalled it in the progress of the years recently gone by.

Lying just at that point where the far-flung reaches of the prairieland are broken into by the spreading foothills of the Rockies, Calgary occupies a situation of almost dramatic interest. On three sides the rolling waves of fertile wheat-bearing soil reach to its very borders, while westward rise the emerald outposts of the mountains, affording a ranching district whose juicy grasses and well-watered valleys have raised and are raising to-day the finest cattle in the world. Through the city flow the Bow and the Elbow rivers,—cold, clear streams fed from eternal snows and guaranteeing to its people an ever-abundant supply of pure water. From the four cardinal points of the compass come the thin bright lines of steel, the first spokes of a wheel of railways whose hub Calgary soon will be. And away above the city, yet not far distant, are the tumbling waterfalls of mountain torrents, already being harnessed to supply the power of countless industries,—power enough to serve a city of half a million without looking beyond the most obvious sources of it.

Small wonder that Calgary in a decade's brief span has developed from a cow-town to a metropolis. Small wonder that warehouses and manufactories are springing into existence almost every day that dawns. Small wonder that from a frontier post whose very flour was imported it has become a great milling centre, a hive of industry and a mart of commerce whose bank clearings already rank seventh among the cities of Canada.

An agricultural city can only be as good as the country about it, and Calgary is essentially an agricultural city. It is the natural manufacturing and jobbing centre of the middle west, and its strength lies in the fact that the richest portion of all that vast territory is situated at its own doors. Southward from Calgary to the American boundary is the home of "Alberta Red," the wheat that in the last few years has well-nigh robbed "Manitoba No. 1 Hard" of its glory. This magnificent stretch of farming country has only been opened to agriculture within the last five years or so, having previous to that been devoted to stock-raising, but already it has become famous for its wonderful crops, running in many instances over 60 bushels to the acre; and one of its enterprising towns will this year carry off the honor of shipping more wheat than any other original shipping point between the Rockies and the Great Lakes.

To the eastward of Calgary the greatest irrigation enterprise in America is now being constructed, the head gates of the main canal being just at the city's borders. Through this work a solid block of splendid land comprising 3,000,000 acres will be brought into prolific production and will, within a few years, support a population equal to that which all Alberta at present contains. Already scores of farms are in operation and where, two or three years ago, cultivation was unknown there will be next year about 75,000 acres under crop. The varied and profitable forms of production which irrigation permits will be brought into effect and it is anticipated that this district, all of which is directly tributary to Calgary, will soon become the most densely settled and most profitable agricultural area in the dominion. The Canadian Pacific railway, which owns the land, is promoting this vast scheme and is offering very liberal sale inducements to intending settlers.

Northward, too, does Calgary's fertile district extend, equally rich as to soil and equally fortunate as to the class of people who inhabit it. Prosperous towns and villages dot the landscape while wide fields of grain and substantial farmhouses are seen on every side. In fact, there is not a single direction outward from Calgary as far as its influence reaches that does not contain almost illimitable possibilities of agricultural cultivation.

Calgary possesses also near it the great coal deposits of western Canada, assuring ample and cheap fuel for industrial and domestic purposes for all time to come. It possesses immense cement deposits, brick clays and other similar resources. Natural gas has been found in paying quantities within the city limits and is now on the market for power purposes. All the requisites of a great manufacturing centre are ready at its hand.

And the manufacturers know it and are coming in. Cheap power, good laws, transportation facilities and a commanding situation for distribution assure to Calgary what it now possesses, the commercial supremacy of the middle west.

THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

Early History and Wonderful Development of Alberta's Chief City

Rev. JOHN McDOUGALL, D.D., of Calgary.



FEW years since the Wandering Indian or the very occasional white man who "en passant" or camping for the night on the bank of either stream, dreamed not that right here was to be the site of a city, that the surrounding hills would in the near future look down upon the homes and business life of many peoples, and that the junction of the Bow and Elbow would become the busy centre of modern transport systems, and the vantage ground of many industries.

These men looked upon the beautiful mother streams significantly named by the aboriginal "Munachapan" or where Bows are taken from, and its no less handsome daughter the "Otosquan" or Elbow, so called because of its eccentric windings, but they saw not the day at hand when "the wilderness and the solitary place would be glad for them," and it was not until the middle seventies of the last century when Colonel McLeod, the commanding officer of the Mounted Police determined upon establishing a Post on this spot.

The Police, during the late autumn of 1874 had simultaneously come to the Old Man's Playing Ground River and to the frontier Post at Edmonton in the North. Thus there were, in what is now the great province of Alberta, two Police Stations, some three hundred miles apart and it was thought wise to have a Post intermediate, and being questioned one day by the Colonel as to the best place from which to reach the native population in the interest of Peace and Government.

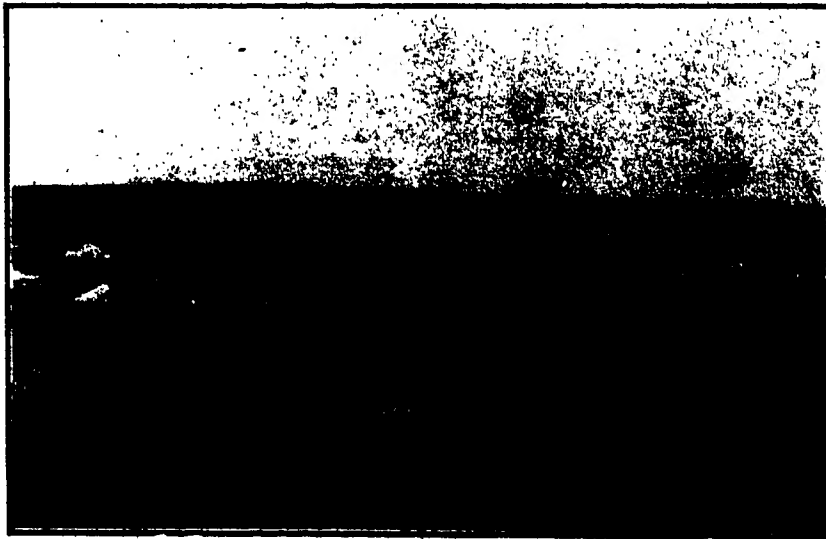
The writer of this article suggested this spot as central, and also as being in direct line between Edmonton and Macleod, and this meeting with the approbation of the Colonel, he very shortly took steps towards the creating of a Police centre here.

Accordingly sometime in the month of September, 1875, a detachment of Mounted Police and a gang of men to erect a fort came upon the ground. Captain Brisbois was in command of the Mounted Police, and D. W. Davis who, later became the first representative of this big country in the Dominion House, was in charge of the contract for building a temporary fort. I very well remember one day about noon, several Black Feet and Stonies came to me as I was working on the roof of the first dwelling in all Southern Alberta, to be able to boast of shingles in its construction, and the spokesman said "John, what are you doing here, why don't you see about those white men, who are now camped down at the Elbow and are acting as if they were

going to build houses; what is their business, we want to know?" and I conceded mentally that this was reasonable for as yet there had been no mention by our Government of any treaty with the tribes. The same afternoon I threw my saddle on my pony and galloped down to find out for myself and in the waning of the day as I approached, what is now "Riverside" I saw the tents of the Police standing on the spot, where now the Barracks are situated; and camping for the night in the lodge of a French half-breed I forded the Bow next morning and rode into town, and was welcomed by both officers and men. The Captain and myself spent the day together looking over the country South and West, and we lunched with Mr. Davis in the timber camp up the Elbow and I returned the next day to Morley and reported and explained to the Indians this wonderful project of building a fort at the mouth of the Elbow, in the interest of peace and government.

"Fort Brisbois," as it was first named, was a crude affair: trenches were dug and the round logs stood on end, and then huge logs placed horizontal as roof supports, and these covered with poles and grass and a heavy coating of mother earth. All doors and windows opened into the square and the outer walls were intact.

In the beginning and for a year or so the solid earth made the floors of the quarters of both officers and men. Before Christmas of 1875, the lonely

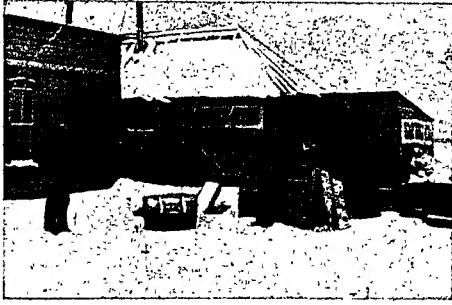


CALGARY IN 1882.

spot between the Rivers had changed into a busy scene. Here was the frontier fort with its full troop of Police, the most of whom had now spent one year in the Great North West. Up the Elbow a short distance, and on the west bank of the river, was the trading post of I. G. Baker & Co., of Montana, and of which Mr. D. W. Davis was manager, and in which position he was later succeeded by Mr. King, who is now the respected postmaster of Calgary. Then across the Elbow opposite the Fort was the Hudson's Bay trading post, represented by Mr. John Bunn. Away up the Elbow and across the flat there stood a little house which served as both Chapel and Home, and was occupied by Rev. Father Scolin, who was the Roman Catholic Missionary in charge, as for Protestant services I, arranged for fortnightly visitations from Morley, and these gatherings were held in the men's quarters of the fort and later on and because of the cosmopolitan character of the audience we moved up to the store of I. G. Baker & Co. At this time the bulk of supplies came in from Fort Benton in Montana, also from the North via Fort Edmonton. The method of transport was by

cart and wagons and "Cart Drivers," "Bull Whackers" and "Mule Punchers," were very much in evidence.

The trade of the country was in buffalo robes, and wolf and fox skins and timber furs, and also provisions made from buffalo meat such as "pemmican," pounded meat, tallow, and dried meat, and buffalo tongues, etc.



THE HERALD BUILDING IN 1883.

Except those stationed at police fort, trading post or mission the whole population was nomadic, and indeed this might well be said of all men in all this country at this period of our history.

During the winter of 1875-76, this post was visited by Colonel McLeod, who was in command of the Mounted Police in the West, and there accompanied him Colonel Irvine, and it was then decided to give the name "Calgary" to this spot on the Bow. Thus while the fort was young, the old names "Elbow" and "Brisbois" were both abandoned and the present name of Calgary, which is said to be Gaelic, and signifies "Rapid Running Water," was given to this spot and thus it remains to this day.

In 1876, I, with the help of our teacher, Andrew Sibbald senior, rafted down the timber for a church and in 1877 the first church was erected in this valley, and the little church was the first building to be crowned with a shingle roof in this vicinity.

From 1875 even up to mid-summer 1881, no man dreamed of Calgary being on the route of Canada's first and great trans-continental. Then it was that I was privileged with bringing into what is now Alberta the news that we were to have a railroad through this part of our Great Territory. I had gone to Fort Benton and there met the advance party of surveyors and engineers who greatly surprised me by saying that their objective point was Bow River and their purpose the discovering and locating a line for the Canadian Pacific Railway. This was startling and wonderful news for such small and slumbering settle-



CALGARY'S FIRST HOTEL.

ments as Macleod, Calgary and Morley, when we came to them by pony express during the mid-summer of 1881. Then this became a realization when in 1883 the first locomotive thundered into the valley and the siding was placed near where the present station stands. Then a little car house, now a palatial block, then a few crude buildings and a tented village, and now a city in the early morn of its strength and beauty.

Thus shortly and in brief, we have sketched the beginning of Calgary.

Central Location Ensures Our Supremacy as Commercial City

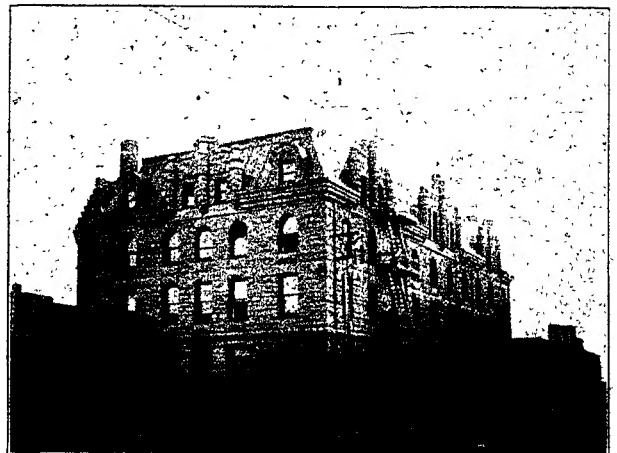
By W. H. BERKINSHAW.



CALGARY to-day is the great Commercial City of the Province of Alberta situated midway between the American boundary line on the south and Edmonton on the north and on the west by a rolling country right up to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. On the east by an undulating prairie stretching out as far as the eye can see throwing out into brief outline many fine farm houses and buildings. Its valleys and table lands dotted with cattle, which it might be noted, graze all the year round in Southern Alberta. It is from this source that the large packing house of Messrs. P. Burns & Co., situated in Calgary, get their supplies.

As a distributing centre for both wholesaler and manufacturer, Calgary from its geographical position is close in touch with all parts of the province. For manufacturing purposes she has coal in abundance right at her door, an asset that all manufacturers know full well the value of. Hence Calgary's great growth in manufacturing within the past few years. Her wholesale representatives passed out into British Columbia, doing business right up the Pacific Coast. Calgary is the western city of the prairies and rich as she is becoming by her great trade upon the plains it enables her manufacturers and wholesalers to reach out into the Rock-Bound Province of British Columbia and to corral the great trade that comes from that immensing producing province. Calgary has a population of twenty-five thousand; there are one hundred and five wholesale houses employing three hundred travellers besides large indoor staff; there are twelve hundred men employed in forty factories. Five hundred and ninety-three building permits were issued in nineteen hundred

and seven of a total value of over two million dollars. There are twenty-six churches and thirteen chartered banks. There has been a rapid and solid growth in the past five years until Calgary with the railroad lines running North and South, East and West,



POSTOFFICE, CALGARY.

and the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern and Great Northern lines surveyed to its doors is destined to be the greatest distributing city of Western Canada.

Climate Contributes to Comfort And All Forms of Prosperity



N selecting a locality for a home, climate is one of the most important elements to consider. If the climate is not what it was believed to be, it is quite likely that one will find himself not suited with the country.

The climate of Southern Alberta differs from that of almost any other section of Canada.

It is doubtful whether there is another district in which the climate, the year around is so delightful and healthful as it is in the vicinity of Calgary. The summer months bring days of hot weather, just as they do elsewhere but in this higher altitude, as evening approaches the air becomes cool and refreshing. While sudden changes of temperature frequently occur in the winter time, the thermometer going considerably below zero during occasional January and February days, yet the air is so dry and pure that even such low temperature causes little or no inconvenience or suffering.

Further, these cold spells are generally of short duration, the temperature being so frequently modified by warm currents of air known as the Chinook winds. These winds come from the southwest, and very often cause a variation in the thermometer of forty to fifty degrees in a short time, sometimes changing a temperature of below zero to considerably above the freezing point in a day. It is largely due to these winds that Southern Alberta has such a comfortable winter climate. The snow seldom lies long on the prairies, although in the mountains it sometimes lies at great depth. The latter fact is beneficial in that the melting mountain snows supply the streams with an abundance of the purest water, and give an adequate supply for all purposes during the dry season.

Another feature of the Southern Alberta climate which is worthy of mention is that thunder storms are infrequent and of slight intensity; cyclones are unknown and impossible owing to the fact that we are protected by high mountain ranges.

The annual rainfall in Southern Alberta upon first consideration seems very small but when the fact is taken into consideration that the greater part of this rainfall comes at just the time for it to do the most good to growing vegetation the conditions are not adverse to vegetation. The month of the greatest precipitation is June followed next in order by May or July. The month of least precipitation is August, giving splendid climatic conditions for harvesting. Considerable snowfalls in February and March and there is always more or less precipitation in April. During the fall months the rainfall is comparatively small and generally from the first of September to the first of January, with the exception of one or two temporary storms, Southern Alberta enjoys as perfect weather as can be found anywhere on the globe.

Southern Alberta winters are of such a nature that stock is enabled to obtain sustenance from the native grasses thoroughly

cured by the dry fall weather. It is only in exceptional years that stockmen find it necessary to feed their cattle hay, and horses can winter in almost any year without shelter or feed aside from the native grasses.

The climate here is remarkably healthy and although at times it shows great extremes and frequent sudden variations, the health records show a remarkably low death rate and sickness is much less frequent than in the more humid countries.

The prevailing wind comes from the southwest, and the occasional cold wind from the north during the winter months are met and often driven back by these from the southwest. The air current leaves the Pacific coast laden with the moisture which is discharged as rain and snow on the intervening mountains and



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY GARDENS.

when the current reaches Alberta it is warm and dry and frequently melts all the snow in midwinter in a few hours.

In brief Alberta is a land of sunshine and we believe we are not guilty of exaggeration when we say that, taking the climate for twelve months in the year, it is unsurpassed.



PARK SCENE, ST. GEORGE'S ISLAND.

Public Utilities Installed by City and Ratepayers Reap the Benefit

By A. G. GRAVES.



THE subject on which I have chosen to write the reader of The Herald is one of varied and far reaching interest to students of municipal, state and federal economics; for, does not the well developed city, with its Industries, Commerce and Population give strength and prestige to the State, in which it forms a part. Municipal Government in Calgary dates back some twenty years; but I do not intend to recite the History of this Western outpost during the days of its youth, but will refer back some three or four years which marks the point of it attaining its majority. It was in those days that the citizens began to bestir themselves and demand that their city should assert itself, and take its place alongside the foremost cities of this western empire. The result has been that we are now called upon to provide public services for the manufacturers, wholesalers, and an estimated population of 25,000 people.

It is these things that mark the passing of a country town, to one of metropolitan importance.

Increased population and commerce being increased responsibilities, this is especially true in Calgary where the city operates most of its public utilities. During the last two years undertakings of great magnitude have been commenced, which five years ago were unheard of.

One of the most important of these undertakings is the construction of a gravity water supply, which is expected to be completed early next year. The water is taken from the Elbow river, eleven miles southwest of the City, the intake of which has an elevation of 300 feet above the postoffice. The water will be brought to the city through a wood stave pipe, 30 inches in diameter. A reservoir will be constructed on the hills two miles west of the city, for which nature has provided an ideal site, in which a week's supply of pure water can be stored to meet any emergency. The estimated cost of this system was three hundred and forty thousand dollars,

The contract for construction of the pipe line and supplying material was let for \$156,000, so it would appear that the whole system will be completed well under the estimate.

The present water supply is pumped from the Bow river by steam pumps, with a capacity of 3 1-4 million gallons per day of twenty-four hours; also a 2 1-2 million gallon turbine pump driven by one hundred and fifty horse power Electric Motors, this is used chiefly for fire purposes. The distributing system consists of 40 miles of water mains and about five miles not yet completed. A by-law is now before the ratepayers for three additional miles to convey the water to the suburbs.

The City has invested \$630,000 in its waterworks plant within the city limits, and in no department has a more progressive policy been pursued, than in the extension of this system; small mains have been removed, and 10 inch to 16 inch ones laid were

necessary. Over 20 miles have been laid this last two years with day labor, and results have proven that better work has been accomplished at less cost than by contract; two hundred hydrants for fire purposes have been installed; 2,601 houses and stores have been connected with the water services, about 630 of the above have been laid this year. The minimum rate charge for a four roomed house is four dollars and fifty cents per annum, or a seven roomed house with the usual conveniences can be secured for nine, to ten dollars per annum. The plant is now paying the interest on its debentures, and it is now apparent that the saving on fuel and upkeep of the pumping station will more than pay the interest on the gravity bonds; therefore the citizens and the manufacturer may be assured of a cheap and plentiful supply of pure water both for domestic and fire protection.

Next to a pure water supply comes adequate sewerage facilities of which 27 miles have been constructed and five miles not yet completed; 1832 buildings are now connected with the public sewers of which 420 have been made this year. The present sewer is discharged into the Bow river below the city but it is the intention of the city to construct a large trunk sewer and install a modern of sewerage disposal, which work will probably be commenced next year.

The scavenger department of the city consists of fourteen carts, for the collection of ashes and garbage. Also a refuse destructor with a capacity of forty loads per day, is in operation. A second one is now being constructed with a larger capacity; the object of which is to provide for the Western portion of the city, and reduce the haulage.

Civic Lighting Plant.

In the fall of 1905 the city entered into the electric lighting business in competition with a private company. This undertaking has been most successful. The plant consists of one Robb-Armstrong-horizontal cross compound condensing engine, attached to our Allis-Chalmers-Bullock generator rated at 260 Kilowatts. The above order was duplicated in 1906, and at the time of writing the engines are carrying an overload of 35 per cent. The boilers consist of four Babcock and Wilcox water tube boilers, each of 2,823 square feet of heating surface. The last two were installed 1907, and fitted with superheaters. Owing to the rapid growth of the business it became imperative that the council should again enlarge its plant; so a by-law was passed to raise fifty thousand dollars for extension, and a contract was eventually let to the Robb-Armstrong Engineering Co. for a 1,000 H.P. engine connected to a 750 K.M. Allis-Chalmers-Bullock generator capable of carrying a 5 per cent. overload for various periods. A separate steam driven exciter; automatic regulator and 15 ton travelling crane are new features in this extension and when completed the city will have one of the best equipped plants in the country.



EIGHTH AVENUE, CALGARY.

The streets are lighted by 160, 1,200 candle power enclosed arc lamps and a few incandescent, for which the city pays \$80 per arc per annum to the light department.

The cost of light to private consumers has been reduced nearly half this last three years, and the net cost of light today ranges from 7 3-4 to 10 1-2 cents per K. W. according to quantity used. The number of buildings connected with the Civic Plant are 1,790. The gross revenue received last year amounted to \$58,172, this year's estimate will exceed \$60,000 and after meeting all fixed charges including interest, sinking fund and



ST. GEORGE'S ISLAND BRIDGE.

depreciation, a substantial surplus is assured. Negotiations are now going on between the city council and a private company to harness the water power on the Bow river, from this source probably 10,000 H. P. could be developed, this together with the results so far achieved by the Natural Gas Company, that the question of cheap power is about to be solved.

Sidewalk and Paving.

Calgary is fortunate in having a large quantity of river gravel, on which to make roads and sidewalks, the cement used is also manufactured in the city, as a result the construction of plank sidewalks has practically been discontinued, and 34 miles of concrete sidewalk has been constructed with 8 1-2 miles more under by-law, but not yet completed; 85 per cent. of the above has been laid during the years 1907 and 1908.

Owing to many other demands on the city, street paving was for a time neglected. But a progressive policy has now been instituted, 16,896 square yards of creosote block paving on concrete base has been laid on Eighth Avenue and a by-law is now under consideration for 5,000 additional square yards. By-laws have also been passed and contracts let for 16,000 square yards of asphalt laid on a concrete base; also 8,000 square yards of asphalt on a bituminous base, which is under construction. The municipal road making plant has this year constructed 13,200 square yards of macadam roads in the residential districts or a total of 20,000 yards, thus far completed and 30,000 yards still under by-law, in addition many miles of street have been graded.

Parks and Boulevards.

The beautification of the city has become a live question. While many miles of boulevards have been planted with trees a great deal needs yet to be done along this line and greater attention will be given to this work in the future. This year the city has constructed a fine steel bridge connecting the Island Park, this Park consists of about 60 acres splendidly wooded with large trees and shrubs and when the contemplated improvements are carried out, Calgary will have one of the finest natural parks in the country.

Victoria Park, ninety acres in extent, in which was held the Dominion Exhibition and other live stock shows of Alberta, prides itself of having the finest half mile race track west of the Great Lakes. The grounds are also largely used by the Athletic associations of the city, and over \$100,000 has been expended on buildings alone. A portion of the ground has been artistically

laid out with walks and many hundreds of trees have been planted.

Central Park, whilst only 4 acres in extent, has been very popular, owing to the splendid band concerts held during the summer evenings. This park is to become the home of the Public Library about to be erected at a cost of fifty or sixty thousand dollars.

Mewata Park of about 40 acres, situated on the bank of the Bow river is used largely by the Football and Polo team of the city. Calgary also owns some 80 acres to the west of the city which is held for park purposes and will be developed when the population warrant it. Recently 60 acres of land was purchased surrounding the gravity reservoir, which will be planted with trees in the near future and in this way the city is providing breathing space for a large population.

Street Railway.

During 1907, a by-law was passed to raise \$250,000 to construct a street railway in the city. To date about 1 1-2 miles of track have been laid on the streets that are now being paved; 60 feet, 80 pounds "T" rails are being used laid on red cedar ties with concrete base, each rail is double bonded with U.S. Standard bond and cross bond every 150 feet.

Negotiations are being carried on by private companies with the City Council with a view of securing a franchise and the taking over the work done to date, but at this time of writing no agreement has been arrived at. However, the city does not intend to delay the construction of their system but will endeavor to have the same installed and in operation early next summer. In the meantime the council will consider any proposition for a franchise that may appear advantageous to the city.

Fire Department.

Calgary possesses three fire stations, some sixteen horses, and many pieces of fire fighting equipment, including two fire engines, two chemical, one aerial truck, and three hose wagons, etc. A regular paid staff are always on duty with a large reserve of volunteers, within call in case of emergency. Forty-three fire-alarm boxes have been placed in every section of the city and connected with the fire station. A red light at night indicates where the alarm boxes are to be found. It is generally conceded that the fire department is a most efficient force. This



ST. GEORGE'S ISLAND PARK.

fact is clearly borne out by the small amount of damage done by fire during the past ten years in comparison with other cities. Plans are now being prepared for a new central firehall, which, needless to say, will be a much more elaborate affair than the old building which has done service for the past twenty years.

In conclusion I beg to say the above is but a general review of the progress that is being made by the municipal authorities. Many other things could be dwelt upon and much more data could be given but time and space will not permit.

What Immigration is Doing For the Calgary District

By A. J. SAYRE



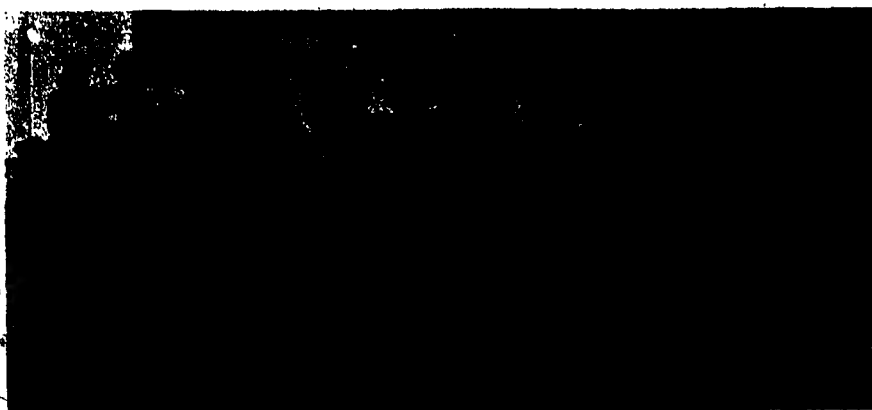
DOUTBLES only a very small percentage of the people of Calgary are in close touch with the stream of immigration now pouring into the Calgary District and appreciate its magnitude and importance, but nevertheless, its importance and benefits are now being felt and have been felt for a number of years, as is evidenced by the immense increase in all the channels of trade and commerce.

The particular class of immigrant to which I wish to refer

that this was no farming country and he had better stay where he was." But the grass told him a story of productiveness and ample rainfall and this story outweighed the story of the self-interested rancher, and the farmer came. Moreover, the story of the rancher's fat cattle contradicted the story which the rancher himself had told.

The first year the farmer came in small numbers and was a little timid. What if he could not raise anything? What if it would not rain? But he was stouthearted and had braved it in

much less favored countries than Alberta, countries where the grass was not half so thick nor half so tall, so he began his process of sowing and cultivating and reaping—for the sod must first be broken. He broke a clean straight furrow clear across his land, and that first furrow was the beginning of a new order of things. It was the actual beginning of a new source of wealth in the Calgary District. The furrows became acres, bearing in due time their wealth of golden grain, more valuable manyfold than all the rich, luxuriant grass which had ever grown there before. The story which the grass had told the farmer when he first pushed his spade into the rich, black loam, was true,



JUST LANDED IN CALGARY.

in this article, is the farmer,—that most useful, most necessary, most independent class of people in the world. Not that the tradesman, the artisan, the professional man, and all others do not have their share in the development of the country, but the farmer has come more particularly under my notice than any other class which makes up the great stream of new comers constantly flowing into Alberta.

The farmer is the real creator of wealth, and to him, more than to all other sources, must we look for the development of our Province. Our mines and minerals, forests and timber, lakes and streams are gifts of Providence and were here awaiting our arrival, but the farmer by his process of sowing and cultivating and reaping, produces annually millions of dollars of new wealth, wealth which did not previously exist.

It was only a very short time ago, about four or five years, since the real farmer, the practical and experienced one who understood climatic and soil conditions, first pushed his spade into the thick tough, black sod of what is strictly the Calgary District, and arrived at the conclusion that according to the experiences of agriculture the black mold, deeper than his spade, and which was producing more and better hay and grass per acre than any land which he had ever seen, would produce just as much wheat, just as much oats, just as much barley, or any other cereal, as any other land in the world. Having arrived at this conclusion, the temptation to conquer the prairie was strong in him and irresistible. It is true, the professional rancher who owned no land, paid no taxes, and created no wealth, but lived and waxed rich upon the gifts of Providence, told him "he could not raise anything; that he would starve out; that it hardly ever rained any;

and the story of the rancher—well, they could not both be true. The seed that the farmer had sown had grown; it had rained; the farmer had not starved out—he was going to stay, but he would not stay alone. He was a social being and was not selfish, he wanted neighbors, and above all he preferred his old neighbors and friends back in the States, or somewhere else, to be his



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY STATION.

neighbors and friends in his adopted country and share in his good fortune. So he wrote and told them all about his harvest and the country and the climate and everything else, and they began to come in larger numbers. They stayed and prospered.

From year to year their numbers have increased and will continue to increase until every available acre has been occupied and placed under a high state of cultivation. The story which these farmers had heard, that fifteen dollars' worth of land in the Calgary District would produce more crop in dollars and cents,

than one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars' worth of land back in the Illinois, in Indiana, in the Dakotas, and elsewhere, has been proven true and is the sounding of a mighty call to the fertile prairies of Alberta.

Now that we have this large number of farmers coming into our country, let us see what they are doing and what the effect of their doing is having upon the commercial life and development of Calgary.

Five years ago there were only five elevators between Macleod and Red Deer, a distance of 200 miles, and all that splendid stretch of fine land lying east of Calgary along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway was unknown as an agricultural country. To-day every town north and south and east of Calgary has its grain elevators and warehouses, from one to six in number with their bursting sides and full to the roof, and many millions of bushels of wheat and oats, of as good quality as the world ever saw, are in the hands of the farmers and unsold for the lack of elevator capacity.



READY FOR THE THRESHER.

I will not undertake to estimate in dollars and cents this new wealth—this CREATED wealth, which was not here before the farmer came, but it represents many millions of dollars and all finds its way through the various channels of business into the vaults of the wholesalers and the jobbers and the manufacturers of Calgary, and helps mightily to swell the volume of money available in our banks, and gives to Calgary the proud position of seventh place in the great cities of Canada in the volume of her bank clearings.

Now that I have generalized somewhat in showing to you that a great deal of new wealth is being added to our fair province each year by these great and independent people—the farmers, I am going to point out a few individual cases, all well known to me and all within easy riding distance of the City of Calgary. This is just to show how large a part some of these "Lords of Creation" are contributing to this great whole which is being added to the wealth of the Calgary District every year.

A certain farmer came into my office the other day and to my question if he had finished threshing yet, he replied: "Yes, all through, just finished selling the last of 21 carloads of wheat from my farm to-day." Another came in a few days earlier to see about a payment on his land and said: "Haven't got the money right now, but I have 18,000 bushels of oats to sell as soon as I can get time to haul them, and lots of wheat besides. Guess I can pay everything off this year and have some left." Another farmer, not twenty miles from Calgary, contracted at threshing time this year to deliver to a certain elevator company in the City of Calgary 26,000 bushels of oats, his oats crop alone was above 40,000 bushels.

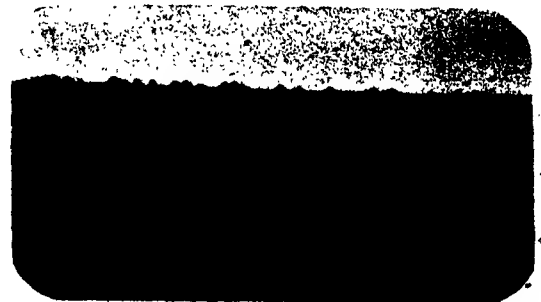
These are only a few individual cases which have come under my own personal observation, and I believe that in every instance cited the price obtained for the crop has been sufficient to pay the cost of the land and all the expense in connection with raising, threshing and selling the crop. This creation of a large amount of new wealth each year and putting it into circulation is not all the farmer-immigrant is doing for the Calgary District, he is doing something more. Five years ago the ruling price for unimproved farm lands around Calgary, called "Ranch" land at that time, was \$6.00 per acre and nobody wanted to buy, but after

the farmer pushed his spade into the sod and turned daylight on to the black mold, and ran that first straight furrow clear across his land, the price of land commenced to advance until to-day \$15.00 per acre is the ruling price for raw land in the Calgary District and it is a good deal farther from the City of Calgary than the \$6.00 land was five years ago. Fifteen Dollars an acre doesn't mean that you can buy any piece of land you want to at that price, because raw land close in to Calgary is readily on the move at from \$35.00 to \$100.00 per acre. It is safe to say that there has been an actual increase of \$8.00 per acre during the last five years to the value of every acre of land in the Calgary District.

Still another reports a yield of 53 bushels of wheat per acre and a net profit of ten thousand dollars out of his farming operations this year, and right on top of this report comes a statement from Crossfield, only thirty miles north from the City of Calgary, of a yield on a small field of 66 1-4 bushels of winter wheat per acre.

Now, if you want to know how many million dollars has been added to the wealth of the Calgary District by reason of the advance in land caused by the advent of the farmer, just find out how many million acres of agricultural land there are in the district and multiply it by 8 and you have it—a vast sum, more than enough to capitalize and build all the wholesale houses, all the jobbing houses, and all the manufacturing plants in the City of Calgary, and build another railroad through the district, and this is apparently only the beginning in the advance in the price of land, just as the number of acres of land now under cultivation is only the beginning of the vast agricultural development that we will witness in the next ten years.

Still another source of wealth which the farmer is adding to the Calgary District and one that is vastly larger than is generally supposed, is the amount of money and personal effects which these farmers, coming from other parts of the world, bring with them. As a single instance of the importance of this item of wealth, under my personal supervision there came into the Calgary District a few weeks ago a solid trainload of 29 freight cars loaded to the roofs with farmer's effects, and accompanying the train were two coach loads of women and children—the wives and children of the men in charge of the cars. This trainload con-



AN ALBERTA GRAIN FIELD.

sisted of 249 head of stock—mostly valuable work horses, besides an immense amount of farm machinery, harness, household goods and other paraphernalia necessary in farm life. Besides this great trainload of stuff, every man had sufficient cash for the erection of suitable buildings, fences, etc., and to provide for all his needs for at least a year. These were all practical farmers with large experience, and the development of the Calgary District through their efforts will be most rapid and satisfactory.

I could cite to you other instances of six carloads, twelve carloads, fifteen carloads or more, that have come in on a single train during the last few months, but I believe that I have already shown most conclusively that this new order of things, the development of the country through the cultivation of the soil, will make the Calgary District the greatest, most densely settled and richest district in Alberta, and is the greatest factor in the realization of our purpose to make Calgary a city of 100,000 people in only a few years.

"The Most Livable City in the West" "The City that was Born with Silver Spoons"

By EV. D. MARSHALL.



UNCLE HARRY stepped off the westbound train in Calgary one morning this fall to pay an unexpected visit to his brother, Bill and his family. He didn't know Bill's address, so he had breakfast in a hotel and from the clerk found out where Bill lived and started out to look him up.

As he made his way through the business section he looked with some surprise on the size and magnificence of the stores. He went further and got into the residential portion, and the pavements, boulevarded streets and carefully kept grounds had impressed him most favorably. When he came to the comfortable house which bore Bill's number he said: "Huh, Bill's did well."

He found that Bill was out of town on a business trip and would not be home till the following day. Mrs. Bill and he exchanged family news for the balance of the morning and shortly after noon hour young twelve-year-old Bill returned from school and the visitor was informed that William would show him around the city.

Young Bill was delighted but Uncle Harry was not so enthusiastic, evidently doubting the ability of his nephew to



RESIDENCE STREET, CALGARY.

pick out the places of interest and enlighten the stranger within the family gates as to what Calgary had to offer.

After luncheon young Bill had the horse and buggy at the door and he and his relative started on their sight-seeing tour. "We'll get onto Fourth Avenue," said Bill, "that's the only street we have fixed up really swell yet."

"What do you know about this?" queried the youthful driver as he touched up the horse and demolished the speed regulations for a few blocks going west.

"Pretty nice street, all right," agreed the man from Ontario.

"Betcher! Macadam! Pa says we're going to have them all like this in a few years."

"See that?" pointing to a magnificent, four-story cut stone building standing on a full block of ground. "That's the new Normal School. City gave the ground to the Edmonton Government and, do you know, they spent over \$200,000 building that school for a bunch of teachers who'll look after us kids."

"Proper care must be taken to provide educational facilities in any country, my boy, and evidently the authorities realize that. I don't know that a more creditable Normal School could be found."

Bill was somewhat taken back, but he was pleased that the building had impressed his uncle and drove him all around it. "That's sandstone it's built of," he said. "All those cutbanks along the Bow and Elbow are full of it. Pa says it's the best

building stone in the world, and you bet he knows what he's talking about."

Continuing west they came to a bridge. "This was one of the suburbs, but it's in the city now. They only started building over here a few years ago and it looks like a real town itself now, doesn't it?" asked young Calgary. "See, they've got churches and everything."

The drive was continued through the rapidly growing suburb and as they neared the rising banks Bill pointed out one of the outcroppings of sandstone. "That's why Calgary is called the 'Sandstone City,' I suppose," observed Uncle Harry. "There are other names for it as well, are there not?"

Young Bill grinned. "Pa says that they used to call it 'The City of Cheerful Liars,' but he says they're another. That was when some o' these western burgs were sore at Calgary, but now they got to admit we are the whole cheese. Got 'em skinned a thousand ways. People, business—every old way. Do you know there are 25,000 in Calgary?"

"There was a story writing guy up here last summer," continued young Bill, "and when he got back east he told a newspaper man that Calgary was the most 'livable' city in the west. Wait till you get up this hill and you'll say so yourself."

When they emerged from the deep coulee which led to the beautiful level stretch of ground running back from the high banks of the Bow to the brown slopes of Nose hill, the stranger saw below the plateau the beautiful valley of the Bow stretching back for a mile or more till the grey cutbanks and grass-clad slopes of the Elbow formed a southern boundary, and closing in at the east.

The rapidly-growing suburbs were all in view—houses gay in their new paint, others just completed; their new boards gleaming straw-colored in the sunlight. They were scattered here and there on the brown prairie grass in a manner that suggested a crazy quilt, but where they were built closer together took the regular form of the city plan. In the autumn haze the Rockies seemed to have moved nearer, and up the valley of the Bow the Devil's Head mountain looked like a very substantial hitching post to which Calgary could throw a line and be safe in any weather. The water in the river was low, and where



F. F. HIGGS—FIRST PRIZE AT HORTICULTURAL SHOW FOR BEST COMPOSITE GARDEN.

it rushed over the stones it was bright and sparkling, but where it reached deeper pools it took on that transparent green of the pure mountain stream. Eastward was the smoke of many fires which were utilized in providing the power for the manufacturing establishments whose grey walls rose in the distance.

After a quick glance over the scene, attention centred on the heart of the city beneath. The avenues running east and

west could be followed by the rows of trees along the boulevards, which had taken on their autumn tints. Further from the river edge the irregular outline of larger blocks of sandstone, cement and brick, showed where the business section stood and beyond that, past where the trail of smoke showed the passing of a locomotive, there were business places and residences again.

Bill had probably heard that "silence was golden," but it was not that which stopped his chatter. He was picking out the familiar landmarks. His boyish thoughts quickly carried him away from the streets and playgrounds he knew so well, and the unanswered mystery of the mountains bothered him



ST. GEORGE'S ISLAND BRIDGE.

again. He looked over the rolling country to the south and west and felt the appalling size of it all. His eyes were wistful and his young heart beat faster under his jacket. He felt there was a "something" away off there that should be answered. It was the same feeling that had brought the pioneers out over the prairies in the early days. It was the "something" which sent prospectors into those same mountains to try and wrest their secrets from them with pick and shovel. It was the "something" that is known as "the call of the wild"—"the lure of the west."

A movement by his uncle as he turned to get a view of another portion of the city brought the boy back to the practical side of life and he queried, "Well?"

"I am inclined to agree with that writer guy as you call him, when he said it was a 'livable' city, William," was the reply.

"Surest thing you know," exclaimed the boy. "That's East Calgary down there, going to be a great manufacturing district, pa says. See where all those trees are, those are the island parks. Dandy place—lots of trees and plenty of vacant ground to lay out grounds for baseball, lacrosse, football and all those games. There's a lot more houses behind that cutbank that you can't see. There's sure a lot of people here."

"But doesn't it get awfully cold in winter, William?"

"Cold nuthin'. Why, gee, we couldn't get skating half the time last winter. Tell you how cold it gets. Some of the baseball sports have played ball games every month in the year. Can't do that when it's very cold. Of course it's cold sometimes, all right. But then that doesn't hurt anyone. Pa says it's healthy. Cold for a little while and then some day you see the 'chinook arch' over the mountains, a nice warm wind comes up and if there is any snow away she goes—and the cheese is off with the skating."

"Most of those large buildings you see away from the centre of the town are schools. Several of those larger ones you see closer in are churches. Pa says if us kids grow up to be dunces, and after we die go to some place where we won't like it, it will not be because there were not enough chances for us to know better."

After Bill had let Uncle Harry feast his eyes on the nicest townsite in the west and gave him an opportunity to see that it was being fully utilized, he started down another grade towards another bridge and drove him up to Eighth avenue, nicely paved and rails laid for the new street railway system. He pointed

out the large retail stores and took him into the wholesale district, where the visitor saw large three and four-story buildings carrying the signs of the largest firms in the east, who have found it necessary to have large stocks right on the ground to serve their customers in the large territory which is so easily reached from Calgary.

"I saw in the Daily Herald the other night," said Bill, "that Calgary's bank clearings were seventh on the list in Canada. Guess the business of these big wholesale houses and what pa calls 'our manufacturing establishments' is where a lot of money comes from. It must take a lot of coin to buy grain to fill those elevators and mills and for cattle to keep the stockyards busy."

"Pa says an eastern paper said Calgary was 'a city born with silver spoons.' Funny thing to say about a town, wasn't it? Pa says it's because Calgary has every natural advantage. Dandy weather—Sunny Alberta, you know, they call it—and the land around Calgary is the best ever."

They had now passed under the subway and Bill was busy pointing out magnificent residences, parks, schools, colleges and churches. Possibly to further tempt his uncle, Bill had driven up on to another high hill. Here he got another view of the city and his previously good impression was added to. They drove homeward through another section of the city, and passing the splendid exhibition grounds and buildings gave Bill an opportunity to tell all about the big Dominion Fair which Calgary held last summer and of the elaborate plans which were made for another fair next July. Finally they reached home again and Uncle Harry confidentially informed Mrs. Bill that "that boy knew a whole lot about the city and was able to show it off to best advantage."

The following day the head of the household returned and the easterner was taken in hand and shown more thoroughly through the business section and met the energetic men who were directing enterprises whose development was astonishing to the stranger. The hurry and bustle of the business streets were a revelation and the stores all gave evidence of a rushing trade.

In the social life in his brother's home Uncle Harry met people who extended him a hearty western welcome. He found there was opportunity for relaxation from business cares in the line of healthy amusements. Attending the places of divine worship he found them to be surpassing in capacity and appointments those to be found in many of the larger cities, while the earnestness with which the services were entered into manifested the true spirit of Christianity.



LAYING TRACKS IN WHOLESALE DISTRICT.

A stay of a couple of weeks was sufficient to show Uncle Harry that Calgary had advantages which he could not shut his eyes to and he decided to make it his home. The reasons he gave when he returned to his old home were:

For Himself—An opportunity for business men to develop their enterprises in keeping with the progress of the city and province.

For His Wife—Social life as complete and homelike as can be found in the older cities.

For His Family—Educational facilities as good as can be found anywhere.

He had found that it was indeed a "livable" city and "born with silver spoons."

The Canadian Pacific Irrigation Enterprise

By C. W. PETERSON.



It is difficult sometimes to grasp the full significance of the irrigation development of Southern Alberta. It unquestionably constitutes one of the important steps in agricultural progress Canada has witnessed. It is confidently expected that within the next decade there will be created upon the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block, east of Calgary, a densely populated and highly productive agricultural area with excellent land values.

The Commercial Aspect.

A settlement almost as great as the present total population of the whole Province of Alberta will, ultimately, occupy the territory lying within a distance of 120 miles of Calgary. Any wholesale merchant or manufacturer knows what such a development will mean for Calgary, which has, even now, taken a distinct lead as an important distributing centre.

Furthermore, there is no district in Canada or the United States where exists as vast an agricultural area, devoid of waste lands, as that contiguous to Calgary which can be developed by irrigation. Consequently, Calgary will have not only a densely populated, but also an extensive irrigated farming area tributary to it.

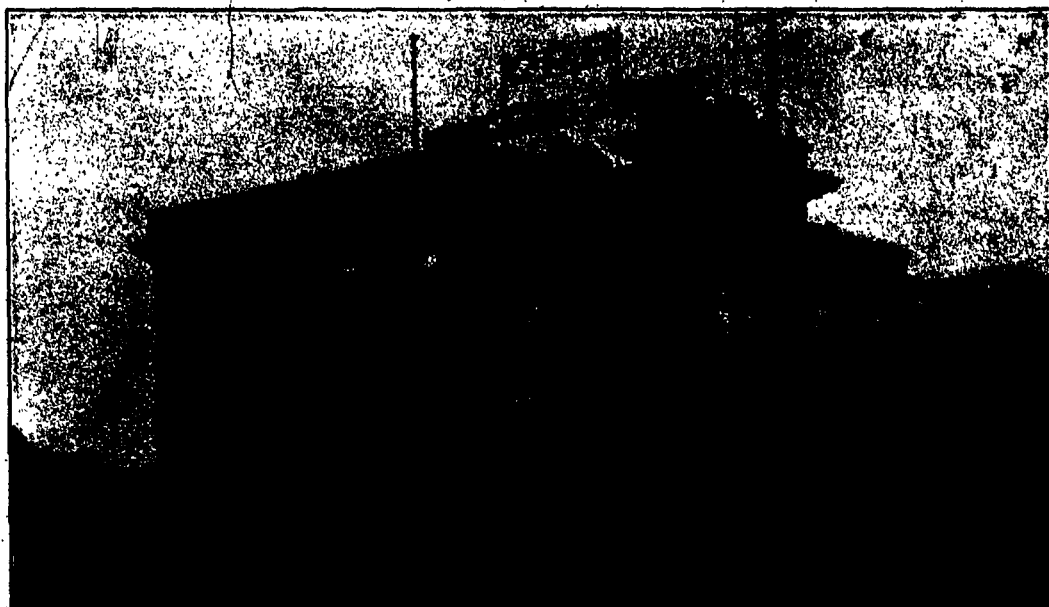
Sales are frequently made by the Canadian Pacific Railway of 40 and 80 acre tracts to families from the irrigated districts of the United States, where such lands are worth from \$100 up to \$2,000 per acre. This indicates the possibilities in the way of population and production.

Magnitude of Canadian Irrigation Development.

It is expected that 1,500,000 acres will be brought under artificial watering when the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's project, east of Calgary, is finally completed. The most striking way of illustrating what this development means is to compare it with the total irrigable area of the United States. This is, at present, 7,263,000 acres. It will thus be seen that the area of land to be placed under irrigation under this one project is greater than one-fifth of the total irrigated area of the United States. It is five times as great as the irrigated area of the State

of Utah, and is greater than that of the State of California and equal to the irrigated area of the whole State of Colorado.

"Familiarity breeds contempt." Perhaps no feature of Western agricultural progress has been more extensively and favorably commented upon than the irrigation development of Southern Alberta. Yet, few Canadians realize the full significance of this novel factor in our agricultural expansion. The most striking method of impressing upon the minds of your readers the vast importance of the irrigation movement in Western Canada, is by the presentation of comparative statistics. Below will be found a table setting forth the irrigated acreage of each of the States of the Union, where this method of farming is practised and, also the acreage actually under irrigation, or to be



OFFICE OF CANADIAN PACIFIC IRRIGATION COLONIZATION CO., LTD., CALGARY.

served by projects under construction in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

State.	Acreage.
Arizona	185,396
California	1,445,872
Colorado	1,611,271
Idaho	602,568
Montana	951,154
Nevada	504,168
New Mexico	903,893
Oregon	388,310
Utah	629,293
Washington	135,470
Wyoming	605,878
THE UNITED STATES	7,263,273
ALBERTA	2,998,321
SASKATCHEWAN	34,688
WESTERN CANADA (Not including British Columbia)	3,033,009

A glance at these figures demonstrates that the irrigated area of Alberta and Saskatchewan very nearly equals one half of the total irrigated area of the United States. The irrigated area of Southern Alberta alone is greater than twice that of the State of California and over a million acres in excess of the irrigated

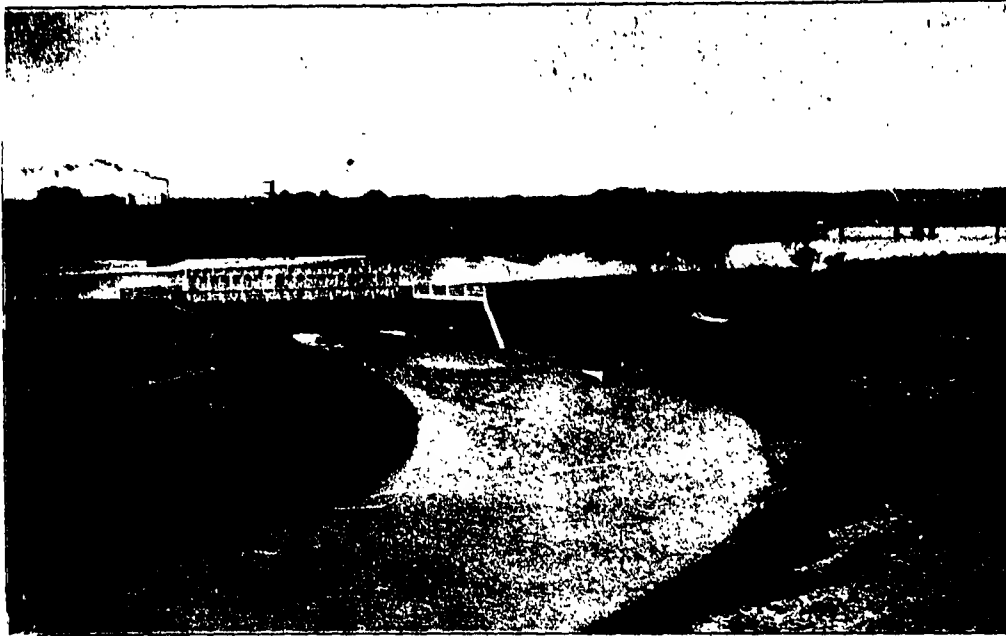
The value of a sugar factory to a community needs only incidental reference. The era of "sugar towns" has dawned in Western Canada, and with the enormous extension of irrigation, her manufacturing capacity of this commodity will be only limited by market requirements, which promise to become enormous in view of the unprecedented influx of population into the prairie section, as well as the Pacific Province.

Other industrialising of the raw material of the farm will follow in the wake of the irrigation development.

Irrigation and Climate.

Artificial water as an aid to crop production is not by any means a new principle in Canada. It has been practised for years in British Columbia and also in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan with great success. The idea that irrigation is a class of farming difficult for

the average man to master is quite an erroneous one. The application of water to the soil is not nearly so complicated a matter as conducting the ordinary cultivation and harvesting operations of the ordinary farm. The district south of Lethbridge was principally settled by the Mormon Church and the citizens of that town prevailed upon the Land Company to set apart an area immediately surrounding Lethbridge for colonization with Ontario farmers. It is a peculiar fact that to-day Ontario men who had never seen an irrigation ditch in their



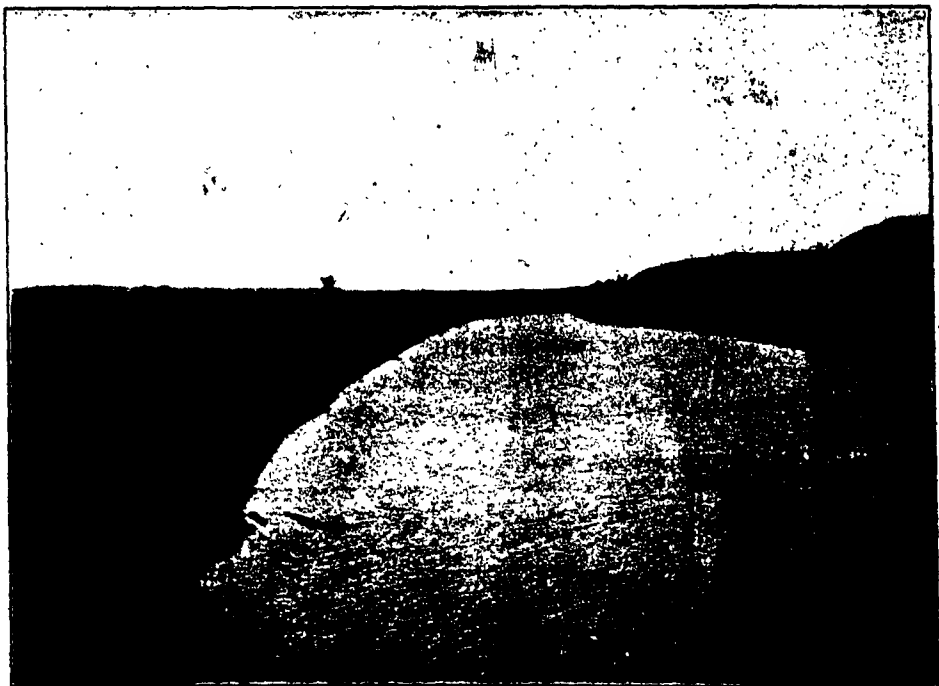
HEADGATES, MAIN CANAL, CALGARY.

area of the State of Colorado. Southern Alberta will, therefore, within a few years become the greatest irrigating district on the continent of America. This is something to know and ponder over.

Industrial Development.

Sugar beet culture is rightly considered a leading feature of the irrigation farm. The northerly latitude of Canadian irrigated lands, with the long cloudless days, increases the activity of the chlorophyll cells of the beet leaves, which elaborate the saccharine, so that a great quantity of sugar is formed in proportion to the area of leaf surface. We have, therefore, a climatic or geographical advantage over our southern competitors in sugar beet culture.

Few countries can compete with Southern Alberta in the production of sugar, and it is expected that agricultural and industrial history will be written when the proper cultivation and treatment of beets is understood and practised. Coal is found everywhere, at least in districts where sugar beet growing is likely to be prosecuted on a large scale and enormous lime stone deposits are available on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains.



MAIN CANAL, BELOW HEADGATES.

lives use water more skilfully and intelligently than do the Mormons, who were practically brought up on the irrigated lands of the State of Utah.

In considering the possibilities of irrigation in northerly latitudes, it is well to bear in mind that the State of Montana, where conditions are almost identical with Southern Alberta, raises more agricultural products under irrigation than the State of Idaho, more than the States of Washington, Oregon and Wyoming combined, as much as the State of Utah and half as much as the State of Colorado. Enormous irrigation projects are now in the course of construction in Northern Montana under the auspices of the United States Government which will place Montana in the front rank among irrigating states. In fact, there is unmistakable evidence that the largest areas of irrigable lands in America will presently not be in the arid parts of the continent, but located among the rich agricultural lands in northerly latitudes, and under sub-humid conditions.

Irrigation Doubles Production.

Along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Alberta signs greet the eye announcing the fact that "irrigation doubles crops" implying that by the application of water, the yield per acre is doubled. The promoters of the irrigation idea

main object of summer fallowing, even for annual crops, largely disappears. It, therefore, follows that summer fallowing will be largely eliminated on irrigated lands, thus leaving the whole crop area available for production each year, instead of one half of it.

What Irrigation Really Means.

In studying the economic side of irrigation, the first fact to be thoroughly grasped is that the foundation of irrigation enterprises is not the production of either fruits, cereals, roots or garden truck, but the feeding and finishing of live stock. This has been the history of irrigation in every State of the Union. The proof of this contention is that of the total irrigated area in crops in the United States at the time of the last decennial census, 64 per cent. was in hay and forage. The actual figures are: Total acreage, 5,712,000 acres; in hay and forage, 3,666,000 acres.

The introduction of Alfalfa on the irrigated farm has revolutionized farm methods. It is now recognized that the profits from the production of alfalfa and the subsequent feeding of this crop to live stock is so profitable that it throws into the shade cereal production, fruit growing, and all the other so-called "expensive" crops that are popularly supposed to monopolize



FARM SCENE IN IRRIGATED DISTRICT.

might even go a step further and state that "irrigation doubles crop area" as well. The general agricultural practice throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is tending more and more towards confining crop production to summer fallowed lands. This has become the universal practice all through the Pacific wheat-producing states, in fact, wherever farming under light rainfall conditions prevails. Upon the winter wheat farms in Southern Alberta, the summer fallow practice is also in vogue. The introduction of the summer fallow principle has revolutionized farming operations in the sub-humid belt of Western America, where the average annual rainfall ranges below 20 inches, and to which belongs all the States west of the Missouri River and east of the Rocky Mountains, as well as all our Prairie Provinces. The object is simply to store up in the soil two seasons' rainfall for the purpose of producing each crop. The land lies idle during the year preceding the crop and is treated to periodic surface cultivation to prevent the evaporation of the moisture. The general introduction of the summer fallow principle will practically remove the danger of crop failures through drought, such as is apparent in a good many portions of the West to-day.

But this system of culture applies only to annual crops such as wheat, oats, barley, etc., and does not lend itself to the production of permanent forage crops. This is where irrigation comes in most effectually. Furthermore, it naturally follows that with an abundant supply of moisture available by artificial means, the

the irrigated farm. Enormous feeding industries have been established throughout the irrigated sections of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and other states from which the finished article is shipped to the Eastern live stock markets.

Alfalfa thrives vigorously in Alberta, and produces profuse crops under irrigation. Cases are on record where alfalfa has taken root on the bare prairie and lived through successive winters. Its ready adaptation to the climatic conditions of Alberta suggests the certainty that this crop will be the great mainstay of the irrigation block east of Calgary. Other hardy forage crops grow equally profusely.

A Significant Deduction.

It has been established in the foregoing that the most valuable crops irrigated lands anywhere can produce is material for the feeding and finishing of live stock. It has been demonstrated that the climatic and soil conditions in Alberta are peculiarly favorable to the highest development of alfalfa and other forage crops. It will also be readily admitted that by reason of a healthy invigorating climate, absence of disease and other favorable factors, Alberta has no peer in the production of live stock of all classes. The market conditions for finished live stock are, on the whole nearly as favorable as the United States. In some respects they are more favorable. Such being the case, it is a fair deduction that irrigated lands in Southern Alberta should command the same value as those south of the line.

Population and Growth of Calgary During a Quarter of a Century

By T. B. BRANDON.



THE HISTORY of the growth and population of Calgary is one which is marked by steady and rapid material changes because of the ever-increasing commerce and native resources of the southern part of the province, and rapid because of the influx of population and demand for more and better housing accommodations.

From a police post Calgary has risen to the proud position of "Capital of the Inland Empire of the Canadian West."

In 1894 Calgary had a population of 2,500, when it was incorporated as a town. Seven years later when she became a city there were 6,557 people within her verdant walls. In 1906 the population was 17,000, and today Calgary can claim 25,000 people, which in 1925 at the present rate of increase of growth will be 95,000.

A few figures relative to the growth of Calgary in one year will serve as a criterion both as to the past and to the future:

	1905	1907
Total revenue.....	\$230,640.56	\$343,203.40
Total expenditure.....	190,959.00	309,453.56
Mills per \$1.....	22	18
Debentures.....	735,050.00	1,765,450.00
Building permits.....	385	605
Value of buildings covered by permits.....	1,097,136.00	2,094,264.00

These figures hardly need any commendations from me. In a young and growing city the installing of sewer, electric light and water system the paving of streets and constructing of granolithic walks requires a stupendous amount of money. Consequently Calgary's total expenditure reached in 1906-07 \$309,453.56, yet she was able by her own virility to reduce this rate of taxation 4 mills. The outcome of which she has been able to increase her borrowing power $2\frac{1}{2}$ times.

Calgary's rise from a hamlet to an industrial and commercial city is due to first, her position, and second to the enterprise of her business men. Last year eight warehouses were built. Calgary thus has established her claim to be called the chief distributing city of Alberta, the volume of wholesale business this year was double that of five years ago.

The bank clearings of Calgary for the week ending Nov. 19th were \$2,072,306. The wealth of Calgary in property and money is \$30,000,000 or \$1,200 for every man, woman and child.

From a village of tents situated between the fork of the Bow and Elbow, Calgary now occupies a beautiful site of six square miles, and the suburbs Crescent Heights, Bankview, Hillhurst, Riverside and East Calgary add materially to the interest of the tourist. But more noticeable and remarkable is the increase in the erection of public and private buildings, having constructed 220 more buildings in 1907 than she did in 1906.

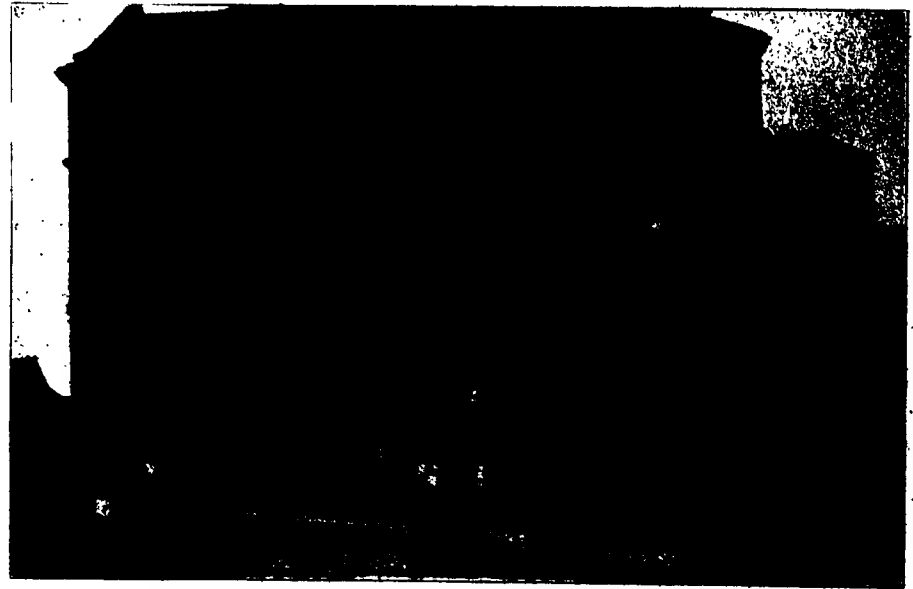
The value of which were double, viz., \$2,094,264, and the depression was at its height, but Calgary rose mainly because of her native resourcefulness.

Massive buildings of brick and stone are rapidly taking the place of the old pretentious wooden ones, and the city is fast taking on a most dignified aspect. Calgary is a city of homes. The inhabitants, having all the modern conveniences, naturally think of settling and remaining permanently in the city. With well paved streets, cheap electric light, excellent water and sewer systems, and a street railway now in course of construction, Calgary's citizens can boast with pardonable pride that "theirs is a desirable lot."

Calgary has a fire brigade of which any city might well be proud. Chief Smart and his officers by an efficient system of training have secured a corps of fire fighters second to none. There are three stations in the city at present and a fourth is being built, while another is being contemplated. The low rate of insurance testifies to the efficiency of the fire department.

The police department of Calgary now has a roll call of twenty officers and men. In 1885 there was only one police officer. Eighteen years ago when Chief English joined the force three officers kept peace and order. Although the eastern press term us as "woolly" yet the moral tone of Calgary is strikingly superior to that of the eastern cities. Chief English and his assistants certainly deserve a great deal of credit.

The departments of police, water, sewer, and electric light



SOUTH WARD SCHOOL.

will soon have their offices in a new city hall, a massive structure designed for beauty as well as for civic governmental purposes. The contrast between the old and new city halls again demonstrates that Calgary's growth has been rapid as well as substantial. The normal school, city hospitals, land titled building and Young Men's Christian association buildings add materially to Calgary's list of well constructed public buildings.

Calgary thus surrounded by five suburban gems, intersected by two silver streams, nestles snugly in the lap of the foothills of the Rockies. "Yesterday a straggling hamlet of tents, today a modern business city; tomorrow a wealthy and powerful metropolis."

The Past, Present and Future of Alberta's Agricultural Development

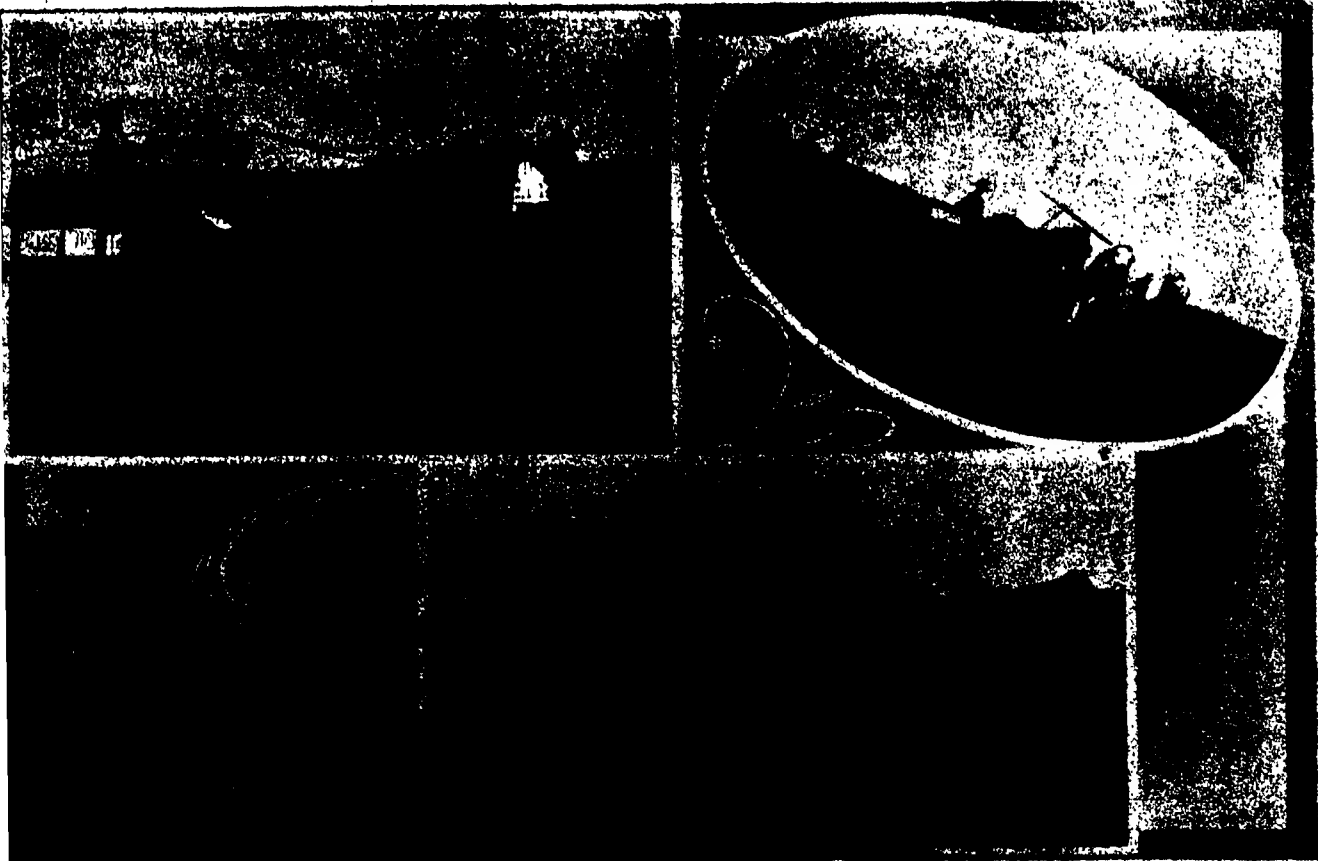
By JESS DORMAN.



EWTON observed that apples fall to the ground instead of soaring off through the air, and discovered the law of gravitation. The practical world would have gotten on quite as well if Mr. Newton hadn't seen the apple fall, no doubt, or if he had called the law he discovered, the law of centraction. But when some old time stock rancher, by the merest chance, discovered that wheat could grow in Southern Alberta, he discovered something that is going to

wheat, besides some fifteen million bushels of oats, barley and other grains.

For a long while people watched the wheat grow and ripen, beautiful, plump kernels; and for a long while they shook their heads and declared: "Impossible!" This last summer the writer, who travelled the province from end to end examining the growing crops, was telling some Edmonton people of the wonderful wheat growing south and they greeted every declaration with an amazed "Impossible."



HARVESTING "ALBERTA RED" YIELDING 20 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.

make the commercial map of North America change its spots. Who the rancher was that made the important find is disputed. Several localities claim the distinction for a favorite citizen and the writer cannot constitute himself the deciding factor. But anyway it does not matter. A story is told to this effect:

A rancher had been in the far east on a visit. On a Sunday afternoon he went out, all dressed up in his wedding suit, to see a wheat farmer. The farmer showed him about his ripening fields and more by accident than design he plucked a head of wheat and put it in his vest pocket. The following spring, after the rancher had returned home, there was a wedding in the neighborhood and the fancy finery was donned for the occasion. The head of wheat was found in the pocket and while the wedding bells were ringing he went out into the backyard and scattered the kernels in the dirt. They were seed that fell in good soil, and the result of the 1908 harvest is in the neighborhood of seven million bushels of

It is possible. The conditions of Southern, and Northern Alberta as well, are ideal for winter wheat or for spring wheat, and let the investigating world accept the fact.

When scientists said the continent was once covered with an iceberg the scientific world said "Impossible!" When Columbus said the world is a ball, the wise men said, "Impossible!" Anything unfamiliar is impossible with the world till it struggles along with a burden of evidence compounded.

Championship Yields.

Alberta is the premier wheat producing spot of the continent. Its average yield, notwithstanding its newness and the crude farming methods of many new to the business, is larger than that of the famous Eastern Washington wheat fields, and that is saying a mighty lot.

Ideal Conditions for Growth.

In Alberta the rain begins to fall as the grain begins to grow and continues up to and throughout August. May, June, July and August are the wet months, and during this time, away north here, the sun shines as many as fourteen hours a day.

In other famous wheat countries the rain ceases early in the summer and begins again in the fall and the constant danger is that the late spring rains may not come, leaving the wheat dry at filling time. No such danger in Alberta—in fact no danger at all. Careful farming will get a bumper crop five years out of ten, and by a bumper crop is meant all the way from thirty-five to fifty bushels per acre. Innumerable instances are recorded of whole fields yielding as high as sixty-six bushels to the acre of wheat.

Soil is Right.

The soil is right for wheat. In Southern Alberta especially it is mixed with sand enough to give it warmth and shoot the grain up to maturity early enough to avoid all danger of early frost. Beneath a surface of this chocolate loam of from six inches to two or three feet thickness is a clay subsoil of any depth, a great storehouse of moisture and "nulife." Alberta soil will never wear out.

The quality of wheat grown is No. 1 hard, and it commands top prices in any market.

Regarding Market.

From Calgary, the centre of the great wheat area, the distance to Vancouver is 640 miles. But little grain has ever gone that way. Just now the Calgary Board of Trade is investigating the feasibility of sending grain via Vancouver and The Horn to Liverpool, and the reports declare the route entirely practical. Whether it is so now or not, it will be so by the time the country has proceeded to an advanced stage of development, account of the completion of the Panama canal. Then the Alberta crops will have outlet eastward via Port Arthur, Ft. William, the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, the way they are now satisfactorily moving; and also via Vancouver to the Orient and Vancouver and Panama to Liverpool.

Then also, the Dominion government is pledged to the construction of a railway to Hudson's Bay. The road is an easy matter of accomplishment and will doubtless be a realization of the next two or three years. This done, there never will be any possibility of a congestion at the Lakes. The market for Alberta's crops is, and always will be, ample.

The Future Crops.

Just now good wheat lands can be had within easy reach of a railway for a very reasonable figure. Land that will grow all the way up to 60 bushels per acre can be had for from \$12 to \$25. It is not a great deal cheaper within a day's drive from the roads; however, there are many larger bodies and innumerable small pieces available for a much less figure, if you hunt for them.

The trouble now is a lack of railways to serve the vast extent of Alberta wheat lands. Northwest of Calgary, in what is known as the Red Deer Valley, are no less than 6,000,000 acres of beautiful bunch grass land with never a railway within telescope range. This land is as choice as any in the whole province. This fact is proved by the statement, easily verified, that there is a regular Oklahoma rush to get it, since the preemption law passed allowing a homesteader to preempt another quarter section. The probabilities are that within the time it will require a newcomer to get a wheat crop ready for market this land will have roads, a line from the Canadian Northern, one from the Grand Trunk Pacific and one or two Canadian Pacific and Provincial lines into Calgary. Then watch this region! This six million acres is all prairie, free from every obstruction to plowing and the kind of country to be most quickly and economically turned into green fields.

This country, now occupied alone by stockmen and homestead "entries," will within six years have a population of over 100,000 people if these roads are realized, to say nothing of the increase in the rest of the country's population, account of its development.

Not the Only Country.

This is only a little of it. In the great area south of Calgary the country of Claresholm, Lethbridge, Macleod, Cardston,

Pincher and Taber, there is actually only a very trifling per cent. of the good land in crop, not to exceed 10 per cent.; no, not that, even. Plowing has just begun. No one, not even the residents realize the true situation regarding the country's extreme newness; and in face of the harvest returns it is a difficult thing to realize. In that country was grown practically all the seven million bushels of wheat. If only a tenth of its good land is formed its future crop will be, as you see, 70,000,000 bushels.

North of Calgary.

Then there is all the country tributary to the following towns: Crossfield, Carstairs, Airdrie, Didsbury, Olds, Innisfail, Red Deer, Lacombe, Wetaskiwin, Camrose, Daysland, Hardisty, Stettler, Leduc, all on the Calgary and Edmonton line and its branches; and Vegreville, Ft. Saskatchewan, Vermilion, Lloydminster and other points on the Canadian Northern—millions of acres, where they are just beginning to "discover" that winter wheat is a magnificent crop. This country, most of it slightly bushed, is great for oats, hogs and cattle, and the numerous creameries and packing plants turn these commodities into ready money. They will grow ever more and more wheat but this will never be a great wheat country, that is, the portion of it north of Carstairs, in comparison to the south and the northeast.

The Peace River.

The other great wheat area will be the Peace River country. Roads will go up there within two years and there will open up that Last Great West truly. It has approximately 100,000,000 acres for farms, endless sunny summer days, the Chinook, warm soil and all the advantages necessary to make this country the centre of an agricultural empire. The writer has declared that had the Puritans come across the Pacific instead of the Atlantic, there would now be in the Peace River country a city of the population of Montreal.

A Garden Spot.

Between Calgary and Medicine Hat is a three million acre tract being supplied with water for irrigation by the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Company. Half of this is irrigable. It will be a densely-settled area, and its grain crop will be enormous.

Why Alberta?

Alberta is lavishly endowed with physical blessings. It has the chinook. It has warm soil. It has endless prairies easily and inexpensively farmed. Its south gets the chinook, and its far north. Its far north is the warmest north in the world. The elements that combine to make this so is the Japan ocean stream, which influences the North Pacific coast for warmth, low mountain latitudes and narrow mountain range. The warm winds from the warm Pacific stream flow over "The Narrows" onto the Peace River country and North Alberta. They flow through numerous mountain passes over Southern Alberta and so moderate its climate that Southern Alberta weather is equally beautiful with that of Spokane. "Sunny Southern Alberta" is no misnomer, no joke but a beautifully true descriptive appellation.

Early Development.

This fall The Calgary Daily Herald began a vigorous campaign for railway development at the hands of the government of Alberta. Every one had long realized that railways must come before any of this wonderful greatness could be achieved, but everyone seemed rooted to the belief that we must await the pleasure of the road builders. It was left to The Herald's editor to propose provincial roads. A campaign was begun. The writer was sent on horseback on a thousand mile trip over the unserved areas of the province to write up their potentialities. His letters, appearing in The Herald and other leading papers, proved to be the torch to the tinder, and the premier came out with an announcement that a Department of Railways will be inaugurated, with the premier in charge, the object being to get the roads and all the roads needed, either by Dominion assistance, by guaranteeing bonds or by building them outright. "We must have the roads," the premier declared. And we will have them. The Herald's campaign is broadening; it is going after and securing public endorsement of a tremendous railway building policy, and the upshot of it will be that in Alberta, with Calgary as its centre will be witnessed within the next five years the greatest industrial development to be recorded in the annals of wonderful North American achievement.

A Wheat Producing Region That Will Make a Milling Centre

By ARTHUR PIERSON.



THE grain milling industry in Calgary dates from 1892, when the Calgary Milling Company started operations in a three storey stone building with a capacity of 160 barrels. In 1907 the business of this Company had increased to such magnitude that they increased their plant to a capacity of 600 barrels, erecting an entirely new mill, the

building being of reinforced concrete construction. This plant is equipped with standard rolls, and is arranged with a view to doubling capacity as needs require. That this plant is entirely up-to-date is proved by the fact that the power is supplied by two 175 H.P. vertical Westinghouse gas engines, the gas being generated by producers erected on the premises. Producer gas is destined to be the coming power of the west, where coal suitable for the purpose is easily obtainable, and this power plant is only in keeping with the progressive policy of the manager of this company. Besides the elevator storage of 225,000 bushels at the mill, this company has elevators at different country points. The mill is kept running day and night and is using a mixture of No. 1 Northern and No. 1 Alberta Red Wheat in proportions of 25 per cent and 75 per cent respectively. Besides supplying a large local trade, shipments are regularly made to the United Kingdom and Europe. In previous years large contracts were taken for shipment to Japan, but now the Japanese have taken to manufacturing their own flour, this market has to a large extent been eliminated.

The second flour mill to start business in Calgary was built by the Western Milling Company, and controlled by local men, who realise the importance of this industry, and who were not afraid to back up their belief by their money. This Mill was erected in 1906, and has a capacity of 300 barrels per day, with the most complete and up to date handling elevator in the West, with a capacity of 70,000 bushels. With large contracts made with firms in the United Kingdom, Europe and Egypt, besides supplying local and B. C. orders, this mill is kept running day and night, and thus helps to keep many homes going in Calgary.

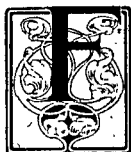
Besides these flour milling plants, the Cereal Milling plant, owned and operated by the Brackman-Ker Milling Company demand some attention. This concern which was among the first to appreciate Alberta's promise of great things, built their first mill in Strathecona in 1894. In 1906, realising the importance of Calgary as a manufacturing and distributing centre, they erected what is the most complete and up-to-date Cereal mill on the continent and have since that date built many additions, besides considerably increasing the output. While rolled oats is the principal product of this plant, many other cereals are prepared, among them being, Oatmeal, Graham and Whole Wheat Flour, Wheat Flakes, Pearl Barley, Barley Flakes, etc. The power is supplied by a 100 H.P. horizontal gas engine, the gas being manufactured on the premises from Banff hard coal. With mills at Victoria, Strathecona, Calgary and New Westminster, and a large line of elevators throughout the province, and branches throughout B. C., this company is in an excellent position to supply the western demands.

Even with the plants described, wheat milling in Calgary is still in its infancy, for it is bound to be one of, if not the most important industry in the Province. Alberta Red Wheat, which last year sold from 5c. to 10c. per bushel under Northern Wheat prices, has at times this season secured a slight premium over it. Eastern millers and exporters who have long fought shy of this variety of wheat are beginning to realize its value for milling purposes, and the demand is increasing rapidly. The splendid yields which are now being secured, are proving a great attraction to settlers, and the amount of land being annually brought under cultivation is increasing beyond conception. This is bound to bring in more milling concerns, and without doubt Calgary, with its central position and other advantages will become a second Minneapolis. Manufacturing industries are the heart's blood of a city, situated as is Calgary, and with the raw product right at our doors, only the most pessimistically blind can fail to see the great future in store for Calgary in this industry alone.



The Leading Manufacturers of Farm Implements Have Branch Houses in Calgary

By W. G. HUNT



“FOLKS will not gather around vinegar.” That is a proverb which is applicable to Calgary and the wholesale implement trade.

When one considers that we have Twenty-three wholesale implement and machinery warehouses controlling one hundred and twenty-five travellers, who cover the territory tributary to

this city, there is no further argument needed to convince the most sceptical that Calgary is in the heart of one of the best agricultural areas on this Continent.

Business is business and hard-headed, practical presidents and general managers of the largest and most successful farm machine concerns in Canada and the United States don't place immense warehouses and engage large staffs for the sole purpose of pleasing the residents of any town or locality, and when Calgary is chosen it is because from a business standpoint it offers more inducements in the way of transshipment facilities, proximity to consumers, and staff accommodation than any other point.

To effectually and satisfactorily manage any business it is necessary and desirable that the operator must be in the centre of his field of operations, and for that reason the large number of warehouses have been located here.

The commercial world is agreed on one thing and that is “To the buyer everything is dear, to the seller everything is

If the machine man put his selling profit on a par with the dry goods man, the hardware man, the druggist, or in fact any other merchant doing business in the West, there would such a cry go up that the ancient cry at the walls of Jericho would seem as nothing compared with it.

When a country is being settled as rapidly as Alberta, it is well that the very latest and most improved style of farm machines should be available and that at the lowest possible price and the longest and easiest terms, and thus it is that the implement man in this Western country is a veritable public benefactor. In Calgary can be purchased the “Armstrong” seeder so commonly seen in the days of our fathers in the East, as well as the giant drills with a capacity of 40 acres a day, the small garden plow, and the large steam plow drawn by the immense mogul traction engines, as also every other style and kind and make of successful plow known to the western half of this continent. Wagons galore,—over two hundred different

styles and sizes to choose from,—are here also. While hand tools for every department of the life of the tiller of the soil are to be had, the trade is almost entirely done in horse, steam and gasoline power machines. The cradle is succeeded by the self-binder with 35 acres a day capacity and in all other features of the farmer's need similar wonderful advancement has been made.

The surrounding district, in the kind and condition of crop it has produced, is a wonder to the world at large, but the results thus far attained are minute and insignificant in comparison with what we are yet to see, when the farmer has better understood his heritage and opportunity.

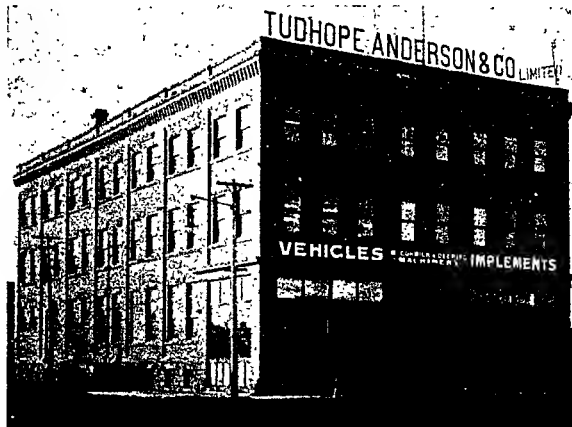
So far the machines sold in Alberta are what are known to the dealers as “necessities,” such as plows, harrows, drills, binders, etc., but the day is fast approaching when the machines that belong to the “luxury class,”—such as cultivators, packers, etc.,—will be in great demand. Then will we see averages per acre increased, grades of quality raised and a season required from seed time to harvest reduced by two weeks. Machines that will do all this are here on sale, but as mentioned above, are still in the “luxury class.”

There are hundreds of farmers who came to this country unable to buy the necessary machines for the ordinary work of the farm but owing to the leniency of the implement men and the extended payments granted, are now prosperous and living in ease, which would have been absolutely impossible otherwise.

This facility of purchase is no less a godsend to the citizen of Calgary than it is to his country cousin, for if the farmer cannot till his soil and reap his harvest what use are the wholesaler and the retailer?

The combined efforts of the farmer and his various machines bring a wealth to the city that makes the very city possible.

There are in the neighborhood of two hundred and twenty-five commercial travellers who make their headquarters in Calgary. The greater portion of these represent local firms while some are travelling for eastern Canadian houses.



WAREHOUSE JNO. DEERE CO.

cheap,” and in no line of business is that thought more applicable than to the trade in agricultural machines.

Politicians stump the country for the farmer's vote and the burden of their cry is “Down with the machine man!” “Hear, Hear! Hear! Hear!” come the responses from the assembled multitude. But stop! There is no line of business as necessary or important to the farmer as the machine business, and there is no kind of goods furnished the consumer in Western Canada at such a small margin of profit and on such long extended payments.

"Should Model Our Schools from Yours" Is Comment of Tourists in Calgary

By A. MELVILLE SCOTT, B.A., Ph.D., Superintendent of Schools.

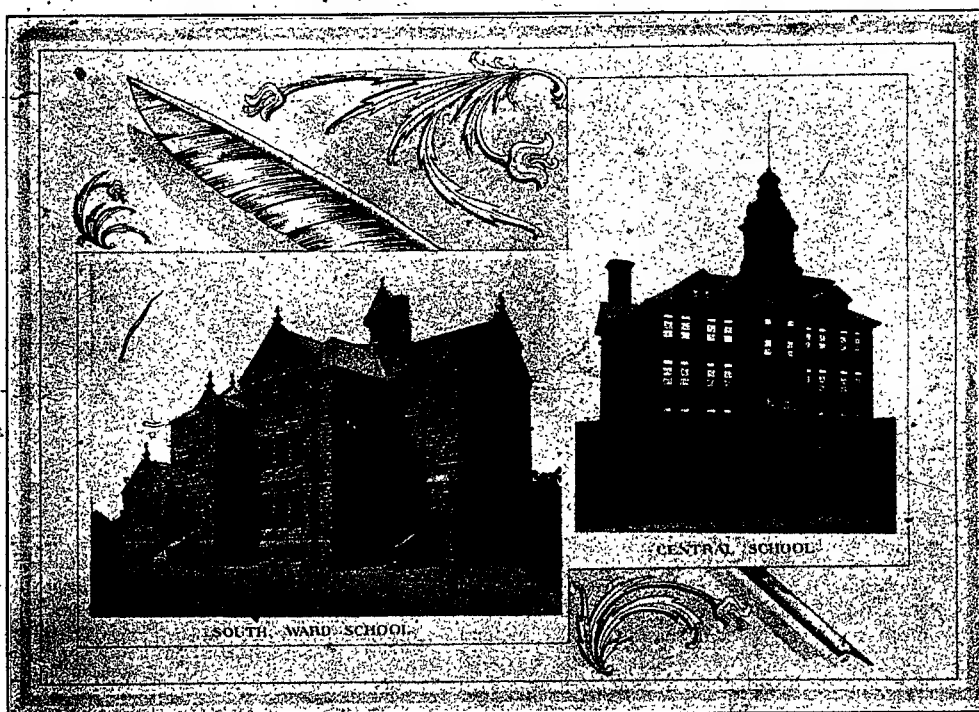
THE FINEST SCHOOL BUILDINGS on the continent, for a city of its size," is the comment of Calgary's visitors on being shown the magnificent stone structures where the boys and girls spend their hours of school. "We want the best available in educational privileges for our city, not only buildings, but also equipment, teachers, system, methods, course of study, type and ideal of education," is the frequent expression of the aim and purpose of the Calgary School Board. And to furnish the youth of the city with the best attainable in educational advantages, to try to turn out boys and girls, young men and young women, strong in body, of sympathetic nature, broad and optimistic in their outlook of life, well equipped mentally for the duties awaiting them, and possessed of a sterling integrity of character which will ensure their highest success, is the high and noble task laid upon the superintendent, principals, teachers and other school officials of the city. Surely they were not worthy of the positions to which they have been called if they did not clearly realize the responsibility placed upon them, and live up to the best that is in them in the determination to reach and maintain the high ideal that the boys and girls of Calgary should have opportunities unsurpassed anywhere for the cultivation of their powers and for the development of all the faculties with which they have been endowed.

The schools of the city fall naturally into two divisions: public schools, corresponding to similar schools of the east with continuation classes, and to the elementary and grammar schools of the United States with the first year of the high school; and the high school, which corresponds to high school of other places except that pupils are one year further advanced on entering and the course is thus one year shorter. The public school course is divided into five standards, the first four of which correspond fairly well to the eight grades of eastern and American schools, while standard five takes up first year high school work in everything but languages.

Calgary now has 53 public school teachers, including seven at the practice school in connection with the normal, and, in addition, has two supervisors, one in manual training and one in music. Manual training is carried through all the standards, ranging from paper cutting and folding and plasticine modeling in the primary classes to woodwork, metal and leather work in the advanced classes, and including courses in cardboard, raffia, and rattan, as well as elementary mechanical drawing.

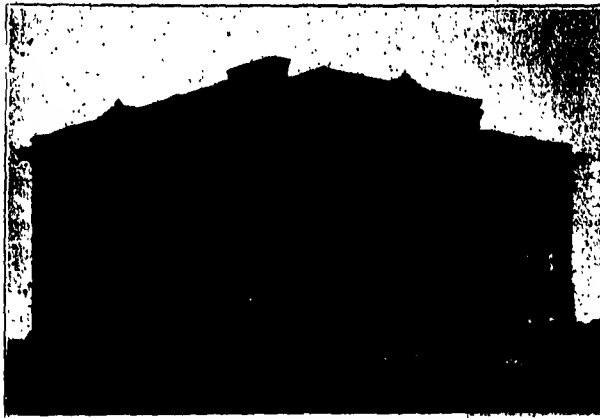
It is intended to help maintain interest in the work of the schoolroom, to introduce points of contact with the occupations of life outside the school, and incidentally to train to habits of neatness, accuracy and care. Music is taught in all standards, beginning with songs and simple scales in the primary classes, and leading up to elementary theory, sight-singing and part-singing among the older pupils. The aim is to develop the ability to sing, to read music, and to enjoy the singing of good music, also to cultivate a higher standard of musical taste. Drawing is taught under a supervisor in some standards, it is likely to be extended, and penmanship added.

The fifty-three public school teachers are distributed among four new stone buildings, one brick, old and soon to be abandoned, and three smaller schools in the outlying sections; two more new buildings of Calgary sandstone are projected for the coming year. A somewhat striking feature, showing the newness of the west, is the fact that of the fifty-three teachers and



2,200 pupils in the public schools, twenty-two teachers and about 1,000 pupils are in standard one, leaving thirty-one teachers and about 1,200 pupils among the four standards. This also points to the early leaving and short school life of many pupils in which is presented a many-sided problem for the educationists of Alberta to consider.

The Calgary high school, recently housed in its beautiful new building, has entered upon an era of expansion and increased influence the results of which are of the greatest importance to the city and the district surrounding. With its five teachers, specialists in classics and history, English and moderns, mathematics, science, and the commercial subjects including drawing, respectively, with classes for the university matriculation, for second and first-class teacher's standing and for the commercial course, and with laboratory equipment



NORMAL SCHOOL, CALGARY.

for science teaching unexcelled in the Dominion, this school offers excellent opportunities for the best type of secondary education and its development will continue as the city grows.

Add to these schools the provincial normal school with its beautiful building, its efficient staff and more than a hundred students; the separate school with its 350 pupils, Western Canada college, a private boarding and day school for boys, one of whose pupils captured the first and only scholarship awarded by the University of Alberta this year, and St. Hilda's College, a private school for girls from kindergarten up to high school age, and the claims made by Calgary as an important educational centre are seen to have ample justification from existing conditions. As the years go by and culture increases, there will be steady and solid growth in all that pertains to the highest in true education. Let us hope that it may be free from vainglory or self-satisfaction. "And by this you may recognize true education from false. False education is a delightful thing, and warms you and makes you every day think more of yourself. And true education is a deadly cold thing with a Gorgon's head on her shield, and makes you every day think worse of yourself."—Ruskin (Time and Tide).

Business College Education in Calgary; The Advantages of It

By F. G. GARBUTT.

HERE are several good people who are disposed to become humorous when the word "Business College" is mentioned. The first is the dear old spectacled classicist, who believes in nothing that bears the stamp of utility, and who would like to have a law passed to close up all the business colleges in the country, on the ground that they are dragging thousands of young people down into the mire of mere commercialism, who but for these mercenary institutions would get a genuine education.

I do not contend that the only education which is worth while is that which is immediately convertible into dollars and cents, but I do contend that worldly usefulness, to the extent of self-support, is the first essential of any rational scheme of education. If we are to believe Orison Swett Marden, the editor of "Success" magazine, this American continent owes a debt of gratitude to its Business Colleges for raising the average of achievement and efficiency in the world of business, for decreasing the number of financial failures, and for making it possible for people to live more happy and satisfactory lives.

There is a legitimate field for business colleges in this great West, in the training of young men and women to help in the development of the untold, and unimagined, virgin resources of farm, stream, and mine, while at the same time discouraging that gross materialism which usually accompanies great prosperity. There is nothing undignified or unworthy in taking a young man and preparing him to fit into the business world, to get a start in life, and to earn a larger salary than he otherwise could.

A few business men form another class of people who lack faith in business colleges, but their number is steadily decreasing and perhaps the schools themselves have been partially responsible for this feeling of disrespect. The extremely short courses advertised by some, the lack of professional training and culture on the part of some of their instructors, and the inefficiency of many of their so-called graduates, have been sufficient to create in a section of the public a lack of faith in them as educational institutions. While this judgment is too far-reaching, it is not entirely undeserved. The very common error has been made of condemning all for the sins of a few.

It is needless to say that business colleges have improved greatly during the last ten years. The get-wise-quick school man, who "guarantees to teach it all" in thirty days, is rapidly becoming an extinct species, and with his departure, goes most of the discredit which he has brought upon the profession. For most of the evils which have existed in this educational field have clustered around the short-course school, so that this fact alone serves as a valuable index to the worth of a school.

When Alberta was in its swaddling clothes, short courses were the rule. In every new community where competition is not keen and where business is not strenuous, there is not the vital necessity for the same skill in business as are necessarily found in older communities, because no matter how incompetent or how ignorant the aspirant for honors in the business field may have been, he was able to secure a position of some kind. That condition of affairs has passed away. Fair Alberta has lengthened her skirts each year. There is a demand for schooled competency for trained ability. Business men are becoming more and more exacting in the requirements of those who enter their offices. For this reason there is a wholesome movement on the part of the best schools in America to lengthen their courses and the schools of Calgary are no exception to the rule.

The work of the business colleges of Calgary will compare favorably with that of the other educational institutions of the country. The examination standard is higher. The medical student may become a practising physician by securing 50 per cent. of the marks obtainable on his examinations, but the graduate of the best business colleges must secure at least 75 per cent. What the business college teaches, it teaches well. Its courses are intensified. It is acknowledged by all that in the scientific teaching of writing, it has led all schools, and he who wishes to make the greatest advancement cannot afford to start out on a business career without a thorough course in some good business school.

The time was when many ambitious young people from the great West travelled to the East to secure a practical education. But that time is past. No longer is this necessary. The schools of the West are just as well equipped and just as efficient as those of the East. Their teachers are as thorough. A plentiful supply of typewriters, loose leaf ledgers, manifold bill and charge systems, card systems, and all other modern methods and devices, testify to the up-to-dateness of the Western school, and as a result of this thoroughness and this efficiency, the annual exodus of bright young Westerners to the East has been stopped. The time is coming when far-seeing parents in the Eastern Provinces will send their sons and their daughters to Western schools that they may imbibe the Western spirit of progress and optimism and get into sympathetic contact with Western conditions and development.

The Province of Alberta is on the eve of a world-astonishing development. She is as yet a "sleeping beauty." When she awakes in all her beauty and strength, the world will stand in admiration and wonder and in the magical development of her native resources, business schools of the west will have their share.

Students are Prepared for Admission to Universities

By Rev. A. O. MacRAE, B.A., Ph.D.

THE good citizens of Calgary are to be commended for their cheerfulness to freely expend their means for the cause of education. To-day there are in this city many Public Schools in very fine stone buildings, a High School, a Residential College for girls, and a Residential College for boys and young men. These represent a large investment on the part of our people for the training of the next generation of men and women.

Through these various institutions the youth is enabled to obtain instruction in all the ordinary subjects of a school course, in commercial work, in the branches necessary for entrance to the Provincial Normal School, and the many universities of the Dominion of Canada.

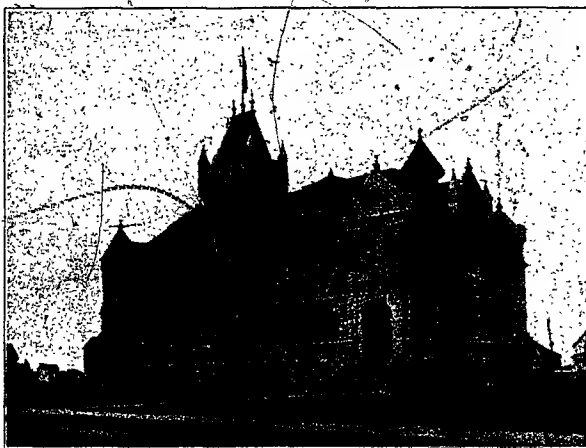
In the High School of this city, the Public School system of Calgary has the most fitting crown. The building and equipment are everything that could be desired. The staff is large and competent. It offers to the youth of both sexes opportunities in several directions. They are prepared in the academic subjects necessary to the qualification of teachers of the different grades. When they have passed the necessary Provincial Examinations in these subjects, they may enter the Normal School in Calgary and there receive the professional training necessary to the particular grade of license for which they may have qualified. From this time forward the High School will unquestionably be one of the chief feeders of the Provincial University, situated in Strathcona.

The exact relation of the High Schools all over the Province to the University of Alberta has not yet been definitely decided, but the proper authorities have already begun work on the regulations that are to govern this part of the educational system. Since the High School entered its splendid new building—probably more pleasing in its architecture than any similar structure west of the Great Lakes—there has been added to its curriculum a good commercial course under excellent direction. The boy or girl then that enters the High School cannot grumble at the lack of courses. Whether he desires to prepare for a commercial career, for the university, for a position in the professions or in teaching, he can receive the groundwork right in the High School. Within our gates is another institution deserving of mention, St. Hilda's College, a place of instruction and residence for girls and young ladies was founded in Calgary a few years ago by Mrs. Gerrie Smith. Under new management in direct connection with the Anglican church, it opened its doors again this Autumn. Judging from the attendance and the excellent reputation of the present principal, it is evidently taking its place among the best ladies' colleges in the Great West. It aims to give a careful and thorough education in all the ordinary branches, and in music, elocution, calisthenics, painting, etc. There is a very qualified staff in residence and a number of instructors in special branches. St. Hilda's College is conducted upon lines similar to the well-known Yale School of British Columbia. A great deal of attention is paid to the proper training of girls and young women in all that goes to make character—in a word the education of a true lady. Just as Western Canada College aims at true manliness in work and in play—in

the class and upon the athletic field, so St. Hilda's College aims at true womanliness—in conduct and conversation, in private as in public. There can be no question that such an institution is of very great value not only to our city, but also to the whole country round and about us.

Western Canada College, another of these institutions, was founded and incorporated in 1903 under a special Ordinance of the North-West Territories' Legislature. By its charter it is empowered to provide instruction and training high and lower for the youth of both sexes from within and without the city, and to accommodate them in residence if so desired. It is the first incorporated institution of the kind in the Province of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and speaks much for the zeal and enterprise of the Calgary people living in the city at that time.

That it has not failed in its purpose is evidenced by its attendance—a total of nearly 400—and the success of its graduates in the universities and in business life. Boys and young men have been and are being trained in character and with a view to definite careers.



HIGH SCHOOL, CALGARY.

In the junior forms—always in small classes—lads receive a thorough general education at the hands of highly experienced instructors. The higher forms are arranged with a view to discovering what line of life lads are best fitted to enter upon. If they show inclination and aptitude for business, they are gradually passed on to the commercial department there to receive the necessary instructions, in typewriting, stenography, accounts or book-keeping. If, however, they seek but a general education, they are continued in suitable courses with some portion of the commercial course such as Typewriting and its keeping of

Accounts.

For the young men, finally, that show by their progress and disposition fitness for professional careers, special departments are provided, conducted by honour graduates of our leading universities. As matriculation examinations have increased in difficulty during the past few years, it becomes necessary to subdivide these subjects and extend the time for preparation. It is a satisfactory sign of the rise in the standard of education to find our universities demanding much more work from preparatory schools and colleges. To-day the young man that qualifies for the arts course of the large universities must have a knowledge of at least two languages that is much more searching than it was twenty years ago. The requirements in mathematics and English literature are also much more exacting than formerly. To meet these requirements Western Canada College is specially qualified. Boys are enabled to begin the languages in the forms below the classes specially set aside for matriculation preparation, because the college is not committed to any hard and fast curriculum; there is plenty of latitude and sufficient opportunity to work out the order of subjects and at the same time to dovetail the various departments.

Since this preparation for matriculation has been begun in Western Canada College, students have been prepared for Manitoba, McGill, Toronto and Alberta Universities. Old boys of the College are in attendance at all these seats of learning. The major portion of those that have written on the Matricula-

tion examination, in whole or in part, have taken the McGill Preliminary. In this examination a lad is very thoroughly tested on the branches that form the chief part of his ordinary education dictation, composition, English grammar, the histories and arithmetic. So well was this work done in the year that closed in June last that fifteen passed this examination, more than half of them with a mark of over 60 per cent.

The foregoing will probably suffice to show that Calgary is splendidly provided with preparatory institutions. Students can be prepared for the University as well as in any city in Canada. That the city has no educational work beyond that preparation (even the Normal School is but a preparatory institution), may be, may probably should be, a matter for the consideration of our

leading people. If Calgary continues to grow as rapidly as heretofore, it is not too much to expect that higher institutions of learning of a technical as well as of the nature of the liberal arts and sciences will be started in its midst.

This Province with its immense talent and resources should soon have such a large population, that like Ontario more centres of teaching in the arts and sciences will be imperative.

Meanwhile Calgary must continue to advance making more effective her schools of preparation. She is the centre of a land bound to be populous and progressive. Virgil could have sung of Calgary as of Carthage:

"O fortuna, quorum jam moenia surgunt."

("O fortunate people whose walls are now rising.")

DOES FARMING PAY?

From The Times published in High River, a town 40 miles south of Calgary.

Below will be found a most interesting statement of what an energetic farmer can do when he goes about it properly:

F. T. Butler is another American who has made a distinct success of farming in this country and he does not hesitate in saying that in his opinion no better farming country exists on the American continent. And the whole secret is to be found in the fact that Mr. Butler farms scientifically. He is not afraid of work and each spring finds him ready with his spring cultivation and so his grain is seeded early and as a result he gets good crops. Recently a Times man accosted him about this season's crop and received the following statement: He had 280 acres under fall wheat one patch consisting of 90 acres produced 4,224 bushels, an average yield of 47 bushels to the acre. The balance, consisting of 190 acres, gave a total yield of 7,493 bushels.

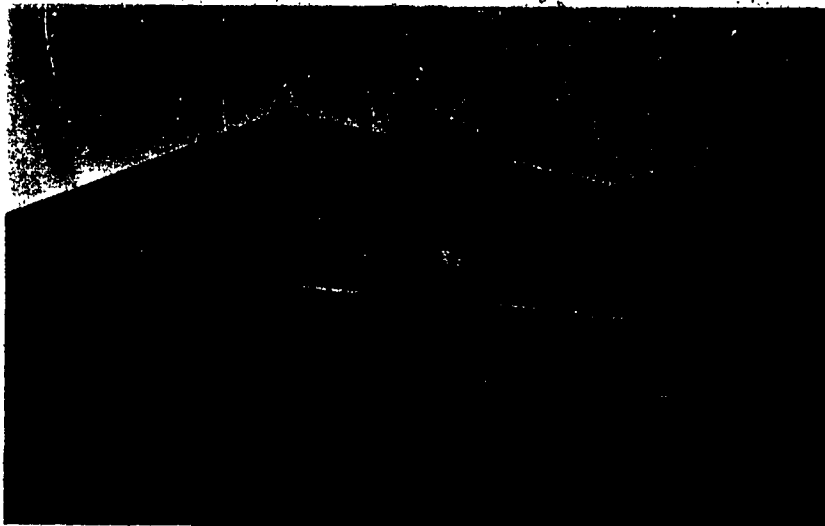
Mr. Butler has always had great faith in the growing of spring wheat and he experimented to the extent of 171 acres, from which he garnered 4,460 bushels of Preston wheat. Sixty acres of this patch was spring plowed and yielded at the rate of 33 bushels to the acre, the rest being on stubble reduced the average greatly. He also had 153 acres of oats from which he threshed 7,640 bushels of fine plump oats. This was simply seeded in the



HUDSON'S BAY CO.'S STORES.

spring on stubble ground and Mr. Butler was naturally agreeably surprised to learn that it averaged at the rate of 50 bushels to the acre.

In view of the above facts is it any wonder that Mr. Butler is optimistic? Besides his grain he has hundreds of head of excellent cattle and a fine herd of horses from which he derives a snug revenue each year.



HOME OF THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD.

Among the industrial and manufacturing plants there are a Biscuit Factory, a Soap Factory turning out 1,000,000 lbs. of soap per month in addition to Extracts, Jelly Powder, Washing Compounds, etc. Three Confectionery Factories, two Iron Works, two Breweries, two Cigar Factories, a Meat Packing Plant, a Breakfast Food Factory, a Cement Works, three Brick-making Plants, three Harness and Saddlery Factories, three Flour Mills, a Coffee and Spice Factory, two Tent and Mattress Factories, a Bedding Factory, two Dyeing and Cleaning Works, two Cold Storage Plants, two Electric Light and Power Plants, two Electric Power (only) Plants, a Gas Plant, a Natural Gas Plant (at present under construction), two Lumber Mills, two Show Case and Office Fixture Factories, several Planing Sash and Door Factories including the largest one in Canada.

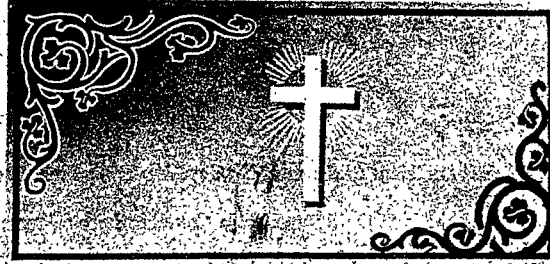
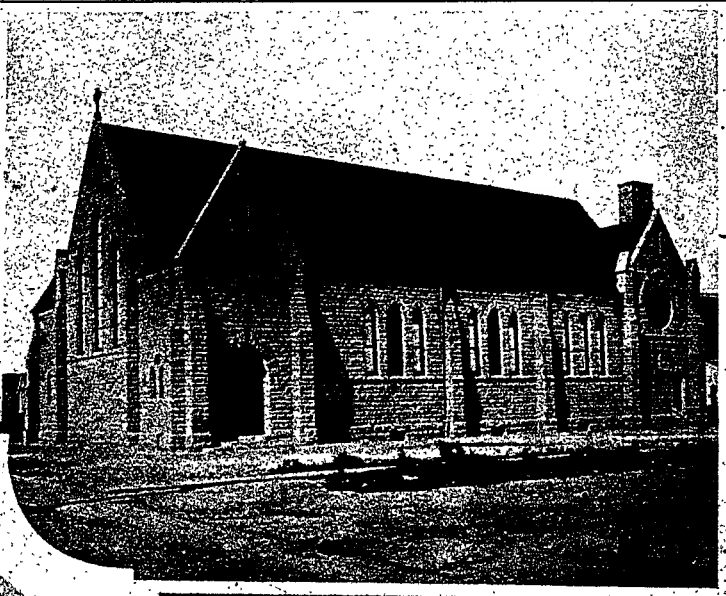
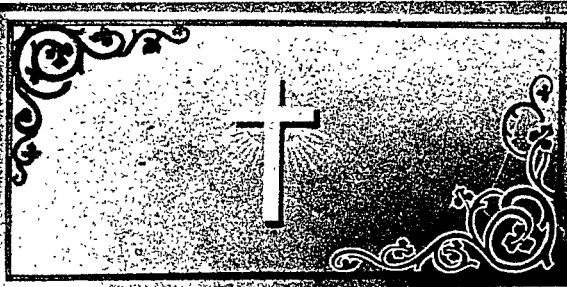
Many Churches make Provision for the Religious Welfare of the Community

Rev. JOHN A. CLARK, B.A.

HERE are still those who believe that the West is less religious than the East. For all who are sure that man is always and everywhere incurably religious and that God's spirit never ceases to strive with him, it is reassuring to find in so new and western a city as Calgary the evidences of a strong and active religious life. It is, of course, difficult to judge of so spiritual and inward a thing as

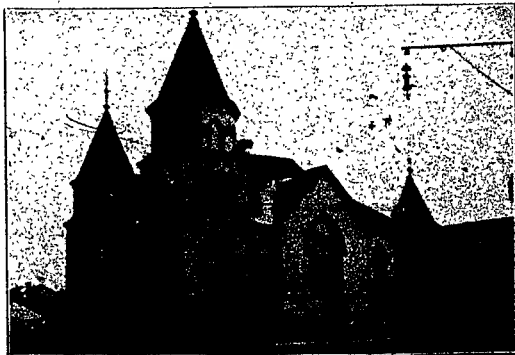
religion by merely external standards. These standards, however, cannot be altogether misleading. The Churches of Calgary, their number, their size, their large membership, their many activities, their considerable influence, are all signs that, so far as this city is concerned, the West is fully as religious as the East.

It is a noteworthy feature of church life in Calgary that its various branches live together in harmony and mutual helpfulness. While it is likely that each of the several denominations is



KNOX CHURCH, CALGARY.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, CALGARY.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CALGARY.

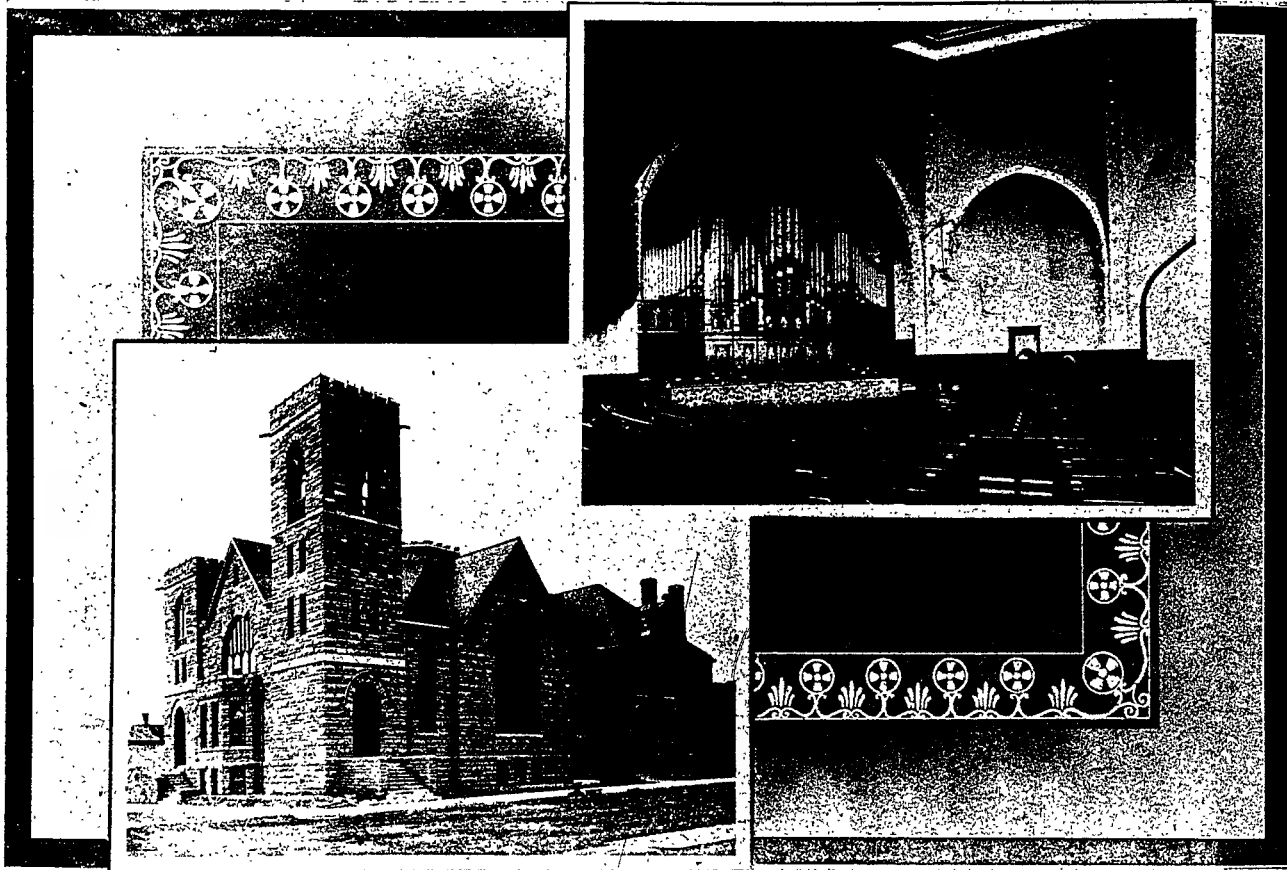
both enterprising and faithful in its efforts to care for its own people, there is a praiseworthy abstinence from proselytizing. This may be due somewhat to the fact that the duty of caring for their own has in most cases been sufficiently taxing, but a generous spirit and a recognition that forms and institutions are not the essence of Christianity has doubtless its share in this condition of things.

The central churches, which three years ago were the only churches of their denominations in the city, have been most faithful in planting new churches in the various parts of the greater Calgary, which is so rapidly reaching out in all directions. This ensures that new comers will always find their own church at no great distance from their homes. This, combined with the fact that Calgary seems to have drawn to itself a very able and faithful body of clergymen, seems to explain why all the churches of

Calgary rejoice in so large an attendance at their services and so devoted and energetic a body of members.

At the present time, in common with the rest of Canada, this city is planning a very important forward step, under the stimulus of the Laymen's Missionary Movement. The four largest Protestant denominations, the Baptist, Anglican, Presbyterian and Methodist, are laying their plans for much more generous and

are alive with church-goers, and the common experience in each church is to have it crowded to the doors. Visitors are always struck by this characteristic of our city's life. Two explanations are often given. The prevalence of fine weather is such that it is very rare to have a stormy or disagreeable Sunday. Then the Sunday is so well observed that there is no place but the church to go to. While these reasons have their place in explaining the



CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH.

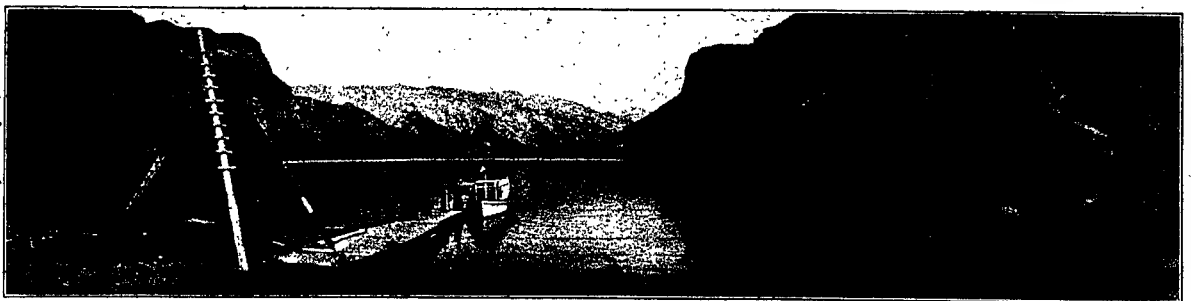
ORGAN AND PULPIT IN CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH.

extensive support of Christian work within their respective churches than anything ever attempted in the past. Altogether they aim at contributing in the coming year no less than \$40,000 towards Christian mission work in Canada and abroad. This in itself is sufficient evidence of the devotion and generosity of these churches.

There is probably no city in Canada where a larger proportion of the population is found in church on Sunday than in Calgary. At the hour before and after these services the streets

large Sunday audiences, it is not less true that the churches themselves are wide awake to their opportunity and without exception provide helpful and attractive services.

The churches in Calgary have hard work to do and a heavy responsibility in shaping the religious life of the leading city of this great province, but they are not ignorant of their duty and privilege, and give evidence that they are facing it courageously and hopefully.



LAKE MINNEWANKA

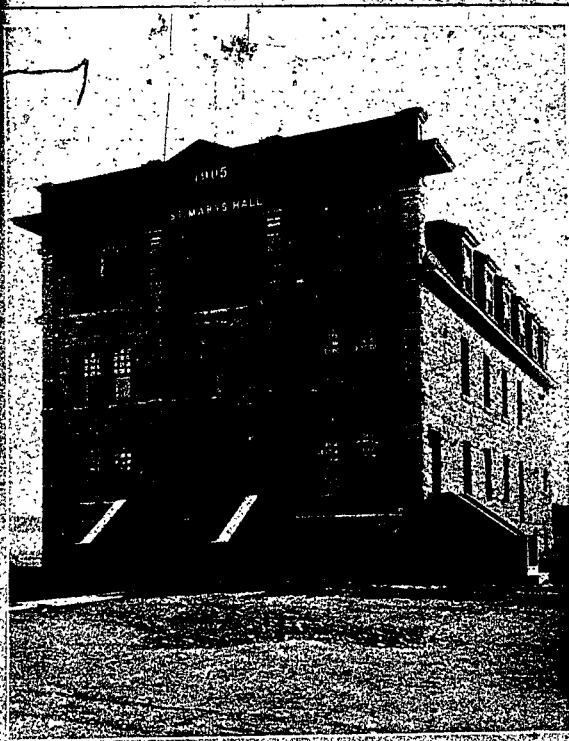
This Picturesque Sheet of Water is Situated in Canada's Natural Park. It is About 12 Miles from Banff, and is Easily Reached from Calgary.

Catholic Institutions of Calgary



ST. MARY'S Roman Catholic Church, at Calgary, is one of the finest buildings erected for divine worship in the Province of Alberta. It was opened to the faithful in 1889, at that time the total Catholic population of Calgary numbered ten or twelve families. St. Mary's Church was the crowning work of missionaries who, for a quarter of a century, had labored zealously among the Indians. It was the offspring of a confident optimism in Calgary's future,

In the summer of 1875 the North West Mounted Police arrived in Calgary and the mission house was turned over to them. A new mission was then built on the plateau in the rear of the Holy Cross Hospital. Rev. Father Lacombe, who had been in Alberta since 1851 was one of the first pastors of St. Mary's parish. He labored zealously in church work, but not in that alone for men still living to-day know the personal and active interest he took in the progress and development of Calgary. It was through Rev. Father Lacombe's initiative that work on St.



ST. MARY'S HALL



THE CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART

an optimism which forced the conviction upon the missionaries that the Catholic population would rapidly increase. What then was simply a hope in the hearts of humble priests, has been fully realized. To-day, St. Mary's Church has a congregation of four hundred families. Sometime ago it was found that the church was too small for the attendance at divine service on Sundays and a chapel was opened in Calgary East. In the near future the chapel will be replaced by a handsome edifice.

St. Mary's Church is in charge of the oblate fathers. The parish priest is Rev. Father Jan; his assistants are Rev. Fathers Culerier, Marchand and Leparoux. St. Mary's beautiful church stands in striking contrast with the first Catholic mission house, which was likewise Calgary's first building. It was a small log cabin eight by ten, erected in the spring of 1875 by Rev. Father Scollen and Rev. Father Doucet, and was situated east of the present Mounted Police Barracks.

Mary's Church was started in 1887. He was pastor of the church when it was completed two years later.

Sacred Heart Convent.

This splendid educational institution is in charge of the Sisters, Faithful Companions of Jesus. Mother Mary Greene, B.A., is the Superior. Mother Greene was one of the first three nuns to come to Calgary in 1885, to teach. The others were Mother Poirier and Mother Higgins. Two Sisters accompanied them for domestic work. They were Sister Bernard and Sister Lucy.

The present Convent was built in 1893 and has accommodation for 60 boarders and 250 day pupils. The subjects taught embrace all studies required by the Department of Education.



ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Holy Cross Hospital.

The Holy Cross Hospital was opened under the direction of the Sisters of Charity, and is dealt with in our article Modern Hospitals in another section of this issue.

St. Mary's Club.

Those who have visited St. Mary's Club, the magnificent stone building adjoining St. Mary's Church, have noted the sumptuous appointments of this splendid resort for Catholic young men. The club was built three years ago by Rev. Father LeMarchand and cost \$25,000. P. Burns is a strong supporter of the club and greatly assisted the young men of the parish by contributing generously towards the building fund. The officers of the St. Mary's Club, which has a membership of 150, are: President, J. A. Valiquette; Vice-President, E. B. O'Connor; Secretary-Treasurer, E. McCormick; Committee, M. Sheedy and P. J. Costello.

The Story of the Young Men's Christian Association.

JUDGED by the value of its property, by the numbers of its membership, by the influence of the organization, the Young Men's Christian Association is the biggest "Men's Club" in existence on the North American Continent to-day. It numbers among its loyal followers the best business and professional men of any community where it is established; it is recognized by the Boards of Directors of great industrial enterprises and is being used by them to bridge the gap between employer and employee. It has, by its practical applications, gained the approval of governments, and in foreign lands the testimony of statesmen and missionaries give it a place as a powerful influence in the introduction of the highest ideals of western civilization.

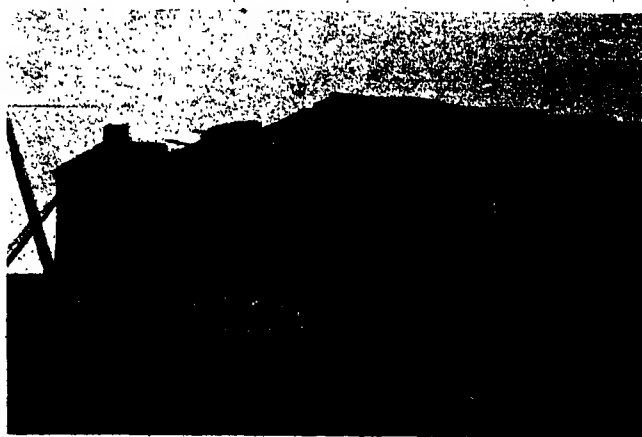
Most great movements have had small beginnings and the Y.M.C.A. is no exception. It was born in the city of London, England, in the year 1841. Its founder was a young man, George Williams by name, a clerk in a large drapery establishment, who conceived the idea of banding together a group of men who would serve other men and with that dominant note of service which has been sustained throughout its history of nearly sixty years, and which perhaps has been the main reason for its success and development the movement was launched.

The first association on this continent was established in a Canadian city—Montreal—in the year 1851. In the same year an organization was effected in the city of Boston. It spread gradually to India, China, Japan, South America, Australia, France, Russia, in fact all over the world. It has reached groups of men in all phases of livelihood: the soldiers on the battlefield, notably South Africa and Manchuria; the sailors in the navies of all civilized powers; the students in the Universities; the men in shops and factories and in the construction of great undertakings such as the Panama Canal and great transcontinental railway systems; the Boys in Collegiate and from the streets until to-day it has 8,300 local organizations, nearly 1,000,000 members, 1,550 trained physical directors and secretaries and \$40,000,000 of property.

A noted preacher describes it as the Church at work among men. Not the Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Anglican, or

Congregational church but all churches united in a union effort to provide a great need and as such it is one of the best arguments for Church Union in existence. Each local association is directed by a board of directors chosen from the men of each denomination.

In the Canadian West the work is aided and developed by a committee of 25 men chosen from all the cities from Fort William to the Coast and consisting of some of the finest business and professional men in the west, with headquarters at Winnipeg, the travelling secretary being Chas. R. Sayer. This committee undertakes to aid existing associations and to organize new places. Already a chain of buildings in the larger cities, Fort William, Port Arthur, Kenora, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Revelstoke, Vancouver and Victoria are in existence, and calls are coming thick and fast especially from towns in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING, CALGARY.

In Calgary there will be opened about Jan. 1, two stories of a four story building which will be one of the best and perhaps the best in all Canada. It will contain a swimming pool 50 feet long by 17 1-2 feet wide, shower baths, bowling alleys, locker rooms, gymnasium with running track, reading room, parlor, reception room and offices, and in the portion to be completed at a later date there will be 49 dormitories for the use of men.

It is estimated that there are 6,000 young men boarding in Calgary and this building will be the headquarters of as large a number of them as can be accommodated. It is a good investment to provide valuable warehouses to store goods, but a far better one to provide good buildings with healthful attractions to preserve men.

Membership in any association is open to young men of respectable character upon payment of the annual fees as determined by the boards of directors.

Thirteen banks and one hundred and six wholesale houses along with forty-three industrial and manufacturing plants go a long way to make Calgary the Commercial Metropolis of the Last West.

The Musical Advantages Enjoyed by Calgarians

By A. P. HOWELLS.



HE one growing art in this city is undoubtedly that of music. Three years ago when I made my bow to a Calgary audience, music, I may say, was practically in its infancy, and it was evidently everyone's opinion that anything was good enough for the wild west; perhaps so then, but such is not the case now, as the city contains without doubt a very severe and critical audience, and the best is hardly good enough.

When one comes to think that, although perhaps the inhabitants of Calgary are a trifle transient, we have people who have

enough to hear this choir certainly hope to have the pleasure of doing so again.

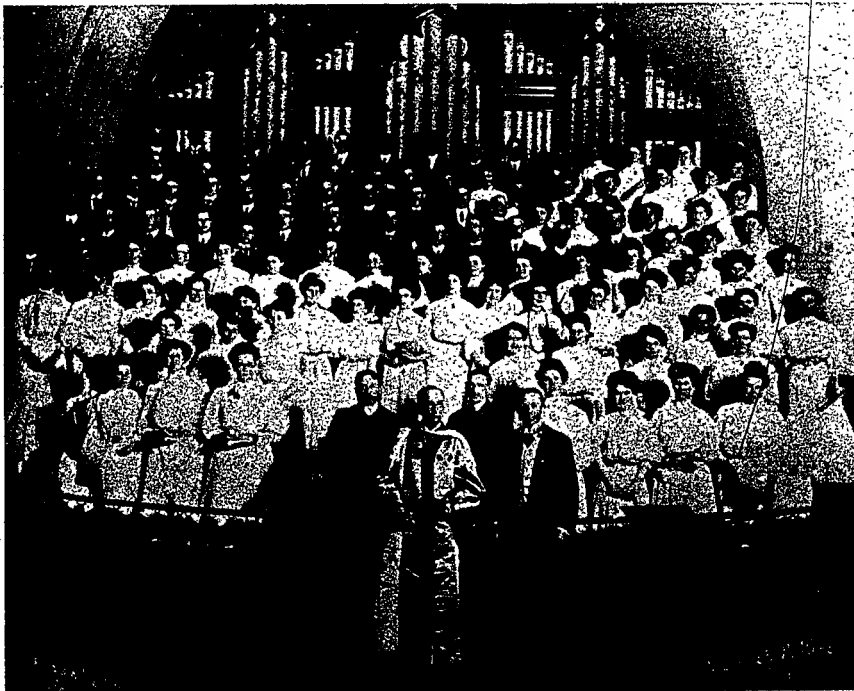
The Apollo Choir is under the baton of P. L. Newcombe, who is without doubt doing good work by catering to those people who like oratorio singing, and is furthering the interest of good music by the excellent talent he brings to the town as soloists.

To look after the singing department we have Madame Anderson, who I believe, has studied abroad, and lately Mrs. Ellis Browne has considerably strengthened the musical circle. Mrs. Ellis Browne is a pupil of Madam Marchesi, one of England's greatest teachers, and is undoubtedly a great acquisition.

Wilber Horner, also a newcomer to the city, is doing a very good work, whilst among those teaching the piano in addition to Mrs. Broder, Mr. Wrigley and Mr. Cooper we have Mrs. Costigan, Mrs. Sherwood, Miss Tweed, Miss Muckleston, Mrs. Booth, and Mrs. Jardine, and lately Mrs. Lerouge a pianist of great technique, who has studied in Paris. Orchestral work is likewise receiving considerable attention, and has certainly grown very considerably as the city has a Symphony orchestra of between 50 and 60 pieces and is doing good work under the conductorship of myself. I am likewise glad to say that Mr. Willis, the manager of the Lyric is certainly doing his part for the furtherance of good music by engaging the fine opera companies that he does.

The string department is looked after by myself, Mr. Augade the conductor of the Lyric Theatre Orchestra and several others.

It was with regret that the writer heard of the disorganizing of the 15th Light Horse Band, but as most of the players are absorbed in the citizens' band, it is hoped inducements will be held out to them which will enable them to come up to the high standard of their predecessors.



THE MEMBERS OF THE BRIDGE FESTIVAL CHORUS.

had of the best in the old country, the eastern parts of Canada, and last, and by no means least, the best that the United States can produce.

Too much praise cannot be given to Mrs. Broder, who was undoubtedly the pioneer of high class music in this city, and is still one of those who is continually working for the advancement and betterment of this fickle inspiring soul-stirring heart-rending and at all times up-lifting art.

Again we have that fine all-round musician Mr. Wrigley, perhaps I may be challenging criticism, when I say that it would be difficult to find a finer organist from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and everyone is bound to acknowledge that his choral work both with his society and his church is a delight and a pleasure, not only to his listeners but likewise to his performers. Mr. Wrigley did a fine piece of work for the advancement of music in this city when he so successfully carried off the first prize with his Bridge Festival Chorus. Those who were fortunate

to hear this choir certainly hope to have the pleasure of doing so again.

Calgary is also a pay station on this railway and in this way ranks with the other Western Canadian cities of Winnipeg and Vancouver. The territory for which this is the pay station, extends from Broadview, Saskatchewan, on the east to Laggan, B.C. on the west, and from Edmonton, Alberta, on the north to Macleod, Alberta and Kootenay Landing, B.C. on the south.

The wholesale houses include the following: Groceries, Dry Goods, Men's Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Agriculture Implements, Harness and Saddlery, Paints and Oils, Glass, Waggon, Buggies and Sleighs, Hardware, Lumber, Building Materials, Rubber Goods, Stoves, Cement, Cigars, Liquor, Meats, Bricks, Flour, etc. Plumbers' Supplies, Drugs, Electrical Goods, Paper and Stationery, Tents and Mattresses.

Alberta Live Stock Associations

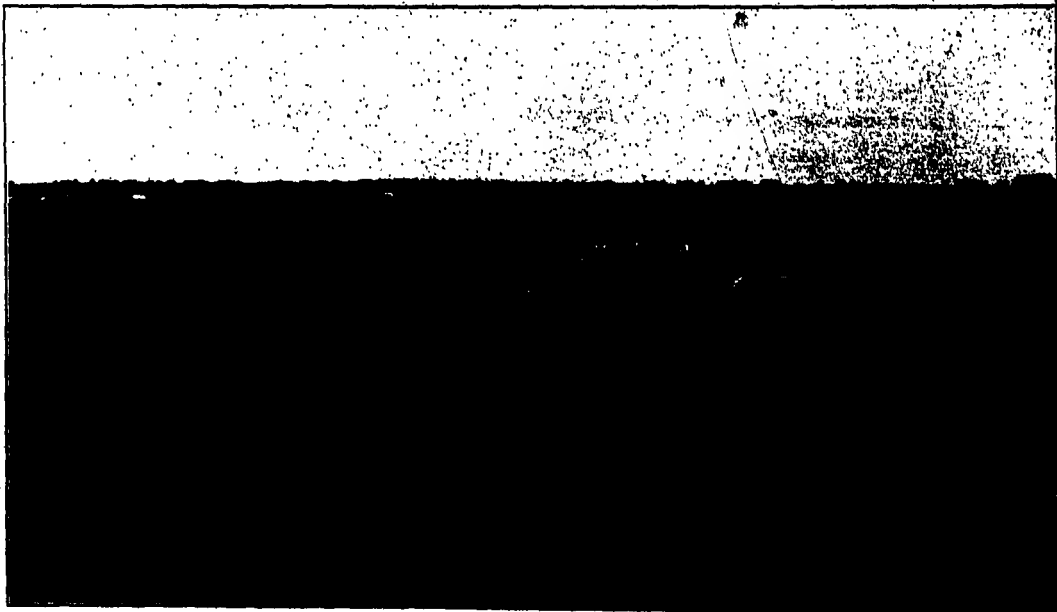
E. L. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Managing Director.

AMONG the greatest aids to the purebred live stock industry of the Province of Alberta, may be mentioned the Alberta Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations known as the Alberta Live Stock Associations. These associations were organized in the year 1899 as the Territorial Live Stock Associations, and the name was changed to suit the new conditions when Provincial autonomy was granted to the territories, and Alberta became a province.

The Cattle Breeders' Association has conducted annual sales of purebred cattle at which as many as 350 animals were sold by

The Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations also give attention to any matters which would help their respective industries. Soon after organization these associations started recording pedigrees in Alberta, which work was continued until the records were handed over to the Canadian National Live Stock Record Association at Ottawa some three years ago. The Sheep Breeders' Association has held two auction sales of sheep for the purpose of assisting in supplying the market for the breeders' of purebred sheep, and also to assist in inducing the ranchers to purchase purebreds in the place of grade sires.

At the present time these associations are getting out a bulletin dealing with the sheep and swine industry, and are also



READY FOR THE MARKET.

auction in one year. These annual sales are considerably larger than similar association auction sales held in other provinces of the Dominion, and have been the means of finding a cash market for the breeders of purebred stock. As the animals are shipped to Calgary from any portion of the Province for the nominal fee of \$2.00 per head and are returned to any part of Alberta and Saskatchewan west of Regina for the same fee, and to B. C. points for \$4.00 a head, the buyers find it very convenient to purchase at these sales owing to the cheap transportation facilities. Previous to the organization of these sales, the number of purebred cattle breeders could be counted on one's fingers, whereas they now number into the hundreds. Part of the increase is, of course, due to the development of the country, but a considerable portion of the credit is due to the work of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association. This association also holds a purebred cattle show in conjunction with the annual auction sale.

The Horse Breeders' Association has been active in the interests of the horse industry, holding annual spring stallion shows which have been a distinct success, and at which horses are shown which would do credit to any horse show in Canada. This association has been the means of inducing the British Government to send out remount purchasing commissions to Western Canada on two or three occasions, and has also taken up the matter of a minimum duty on horses coming in from the United States, in order to assist in preventing the flooding this country by inferior animals from across the line.

compiling a directory of breeders of the various classes of sheep and swine in the province.

The Executive committees of the Alberta Live Stock Associations also have charge of the Alberta Provincial Fat Stock Show, which was organized four years ago and which has been annually becoming a more important factor in the province. The Associations are assisted financially by the Dominion and Alberta departments of Agriculture, and the offices of the Company have been situated in the City of Calgary since 1902, when they were moved here from Regina.

The next annual spring Live Stock Association events will be held at Victoria Park, Calgary, on April 5th to 9th, 1909. These events include the Provincial Spring Horse Show, Provincial Cattle Show and Auction Sale, and the Provincial Fat Stock Show. This year the Horse Show was held separate from the other events, but next year the events will all be held at the same time. A new departure will be made this year in connection with the Horse Show. It has been decided to inaugurate an evening horse show. It was the intention at first to hold this event in the sale pavilion at the exhibition grounds, but if satisfactory arrangements can be made, the evening horse show will be held in Sherman's Auditorium, and it will probably be continued for two or three evenings instead of one. If this arrangement is carried out, this will be one of the most important annual events held in the city of Calgary, and will, without a doubt, bring out a crowded house every evening.

After the show has been once established we hope to get additional government assistance based on the amount of prizes paid, so that we will not be compelled in the future to solicit such a large amount in the way of donations.

The public generally are enthusiastic over the evening horse show. Hon. A. C. Rutherford, Premier of Alberta, has kindly

consented to officially open the show and entries have already been promised from Winnipeg and Vancouver.

The fact that all the Live Stock Association events are going to be held at the same time this year will make the shows much more popular and they will no doubt be a distinct success.

Alberta's Dominion Exhibition.

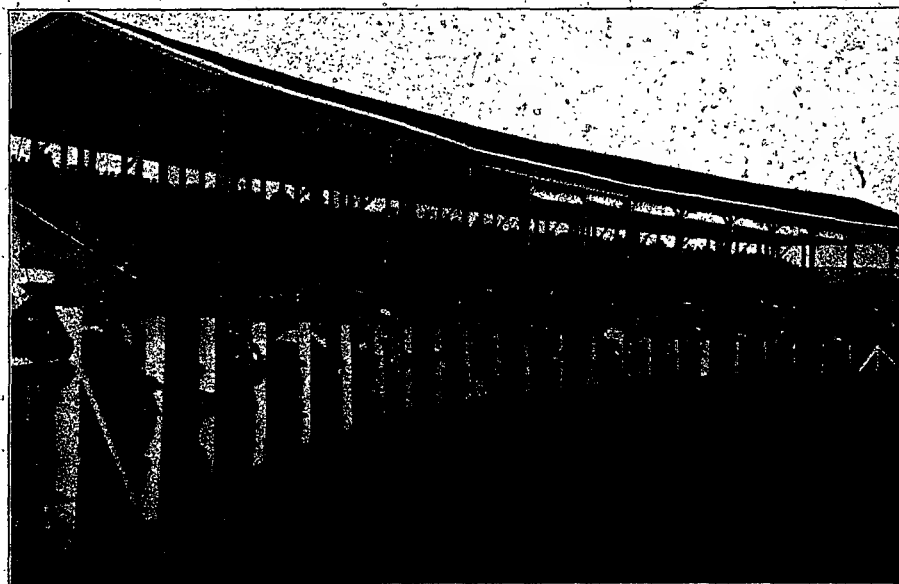
E. L. RICHARDSON, Manager.



AN event which the citizens of Calgary will remember for a number of years, is the Dominion Exhibition held in this city June 29th to July 9th, 1908. The pride they felt regarding the undertaking, and the glowing reports they gave to their friends throughout the world, to some extent shows their appreciation. On the 1st of July when 26,800 people passed through the gates, and the success of the exhibition was an assured fact, the citizens could scarcely find fitting expression for their enthusiasm which was in evidence until the closing of the exhibition. The fact that on the 1st and 4th of July, the attendance was considerably larger than the entire population of the city, fully justified their feelings of pride, as this was a feat which has seldom been accomplished elsewhere.

The historical pageant, organized by the pageant committee, with the assistance of citizens, was one of the important features in connection with exhibition week, and was witnessed by the largest assembly ever collected in the city of Calgary. The early days when the Indians and buffalo held sway over the great western prairies up to the present time, was full of interest, and the regret of those who saw it is that arrangements had not been completed for its reproduction by moving pictures.

The American Association of Alberta took a special interest in the success of the 4th of July, and by their untiring efforts made it the largest revenue producing day of the exhibition. Although the attendance was not quite as large as on the 1st of July, the increase in the revenue was made up by the attendance on the grandstand.



GRAND STAND VICTORIA PARK, SEATING 10,000 PEOPLE.

The total attendance during the seven days of the exhibition was over 100,000, and on two occasions during the exhibition there were over 10,000 people on the grandstand. The most excellent weather which prevailed during the entire exhibition showed clearly that the exhibition directors and management were on very good terms with the weather man. During the whole exhibition, it was not necessary to postpone a piece of music, nor any of the judging, races or attractions, although very indifferent weather prevailed some weeks previous to the exhibition right up to the opening day and was the cause of a very considerable amount of worry for those responsible for the success of the exhibition. The beautiful sunshine which was ushered in on the morning of the opening day, July 1st, seemed all the brighter to them as a result of anxiously watching the clouds of the previous days.

One of the most novel and interesting departments of the exhibition, was the district exhibit building. In this building there were 40 district exhibits made by boards of trade and agricultural societies of the three western provinces, as well as the government exhibits made by the Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Alberta Departments of Agriculture. The fact that the majority of those who had charge of the district exhibits, had very little experience in this work, made their displays all the more interesting, as no two resembled each other to any great degree.

The industrial exhibits were very handsome, and showed that quite as much taste and expense had been used in the displays as at the largest Canadian and American exhibitions.

In the Live Stock departments there was the finest collection of animals ever seen in Alberta. The entries numbered as fol-

lows. Horses, 601; cattle, 675; sheep, 246; swine, 145; other live stock, 800, or a total of 2,566 entries. The new buildings which had been erected, were quite inadequate to hold such a large entry, and temporary accommodation had to be provided for upward of 300 animals.

The applause which greeted every act of the attractions and the musical selections, was ample evidence that this department of the exhibition was thoroughly appreciated. The attractions were equal to those seen at the largest exhibitions on the American continent, and the 61st Highlanders' Band of Hamilton, and the Iowa State Band, provided most excellent musical programmes.

The races were as usual a great drawing card, and in addition to the regular racing programme, a number of Indian, squaw and travois races were included to the delight of the visitors.

Through the co-operation of Parks' Commissioner Howard Douglas of Banff, a couple of purebred buffalo as well as a couple

At the annual meeting of shareholders held on the 17th of November last, the election of officers and directors resulted as follows:

Patrons—Lieut.-Gov. G. H. V. Jolyca; Hon. A. C. Rutherford, Premier; Hon. W. H. Cushing; M. S. McCarthy, M.P.

Honorary Presidents—Hon. Sydney Fisher; Hon. W. T. Finlay; His Worship the Mayor.

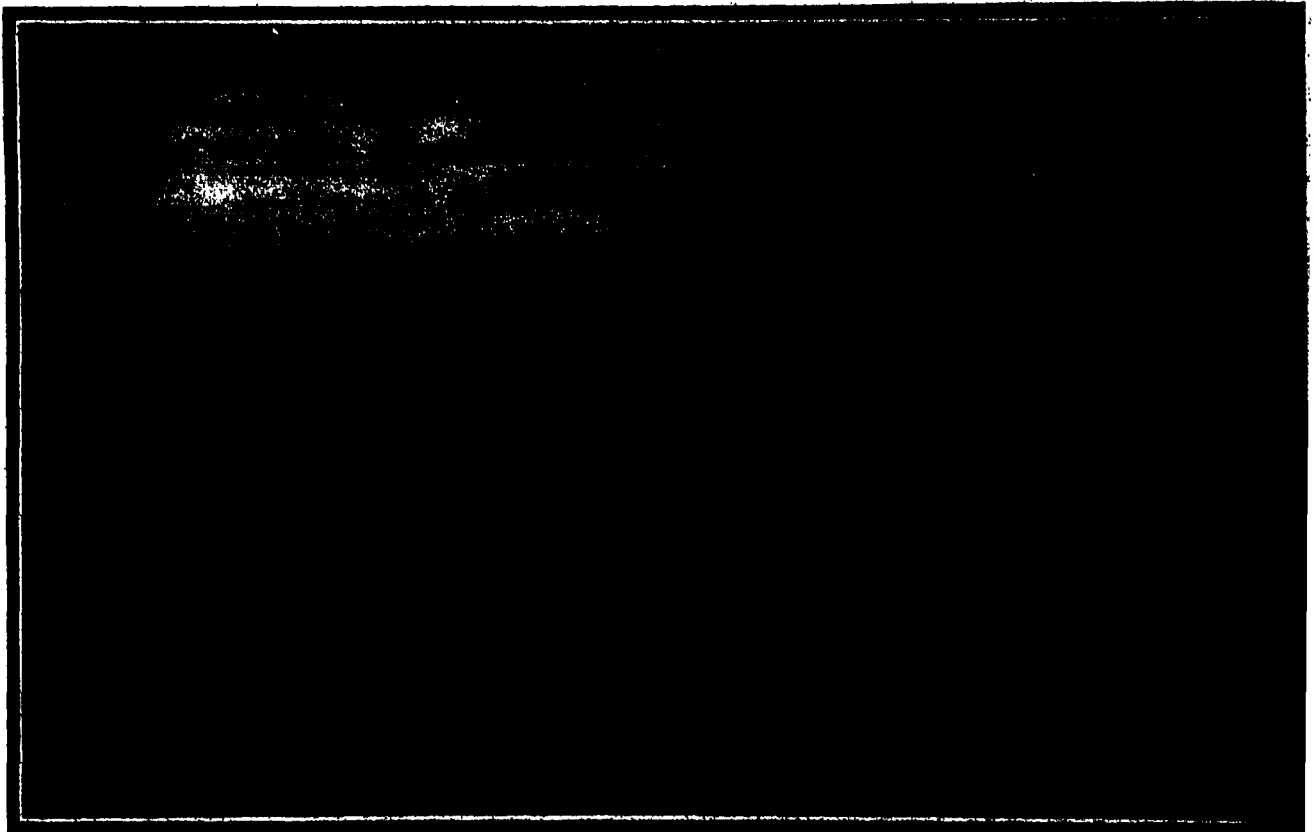
President—I. S. G. Van Wart.

First Vice-President—A. G. Wolley Dod.

Second Vice-President—Col. Jas. Walker.

Directors—C. P. Marker, O. E. Brown, A. E. Cross, E. J. Dewey, J. R. Thompson, Jno. A. Turner, W. J. Tregillus, W. G. Fowler, J. MacBeth, Jas. Hornby, W. M. Davidson, I. G. Ruttle, Bryce Wright.

Honorary Directors—J. H. Woods, D. McGillicuddy, J.



DOMINION FAIR GROUNDS, CALGARY.

of hybrid, were on exhibition at the grounds, and altogether with the Indians who attended in large numbers, formed a connecting link between the old and new order of things in Western Canada.

The financial statement which was presented to the annual meeting on the 17th of November, was most gratifying, showing that although over \$130,000 had been expended on the exhibition, there was a balance in the bank of \$24,500, in spite of the fact that the year had been started with a deficit of \$2,000. The various departments of the exhibition were particularly well balanced, and the smoothness with which every department was conducted, was a great credit to the directors, and the wish of every citizen of Calgary is that the Exhibition Company will continue to carry on the exhibition on as large a scale as the Dominion Exhibition. In this, no doubt, they will receive the hearty co-operation of every citizen and organization able to render assistance.

A. Valiquette, R. C. Edwards, J. S. Wetherall, H. W. White, Fred Johnson, E. D. Adams, A. L. Cameron, A. A. Price.

The directors appreciating the splendid work done by President Van Wart during the past two years, unanimously elected him president for a third term, believing that his experience was necessary in order to make the exhibition of 1909 a success. It will, no doubt, require harder work on the part of the officers and management to keep up the standard set by the Dominion Exhibition, but the newly elected officers are determined to spare no efforts to this end, and the citizens can with every confidence look forward to the 1909 exhibition being a greater success than the one held in 1908. In endeavoring to accomplish this, the management asks for the loyal support of our provincial government, city council, merchants and citizens. The next Calgary Industrial Exhibition will be held on July 5th to 10th, 1909.

Calgary, the Inter-Western Pacific Railway Centre

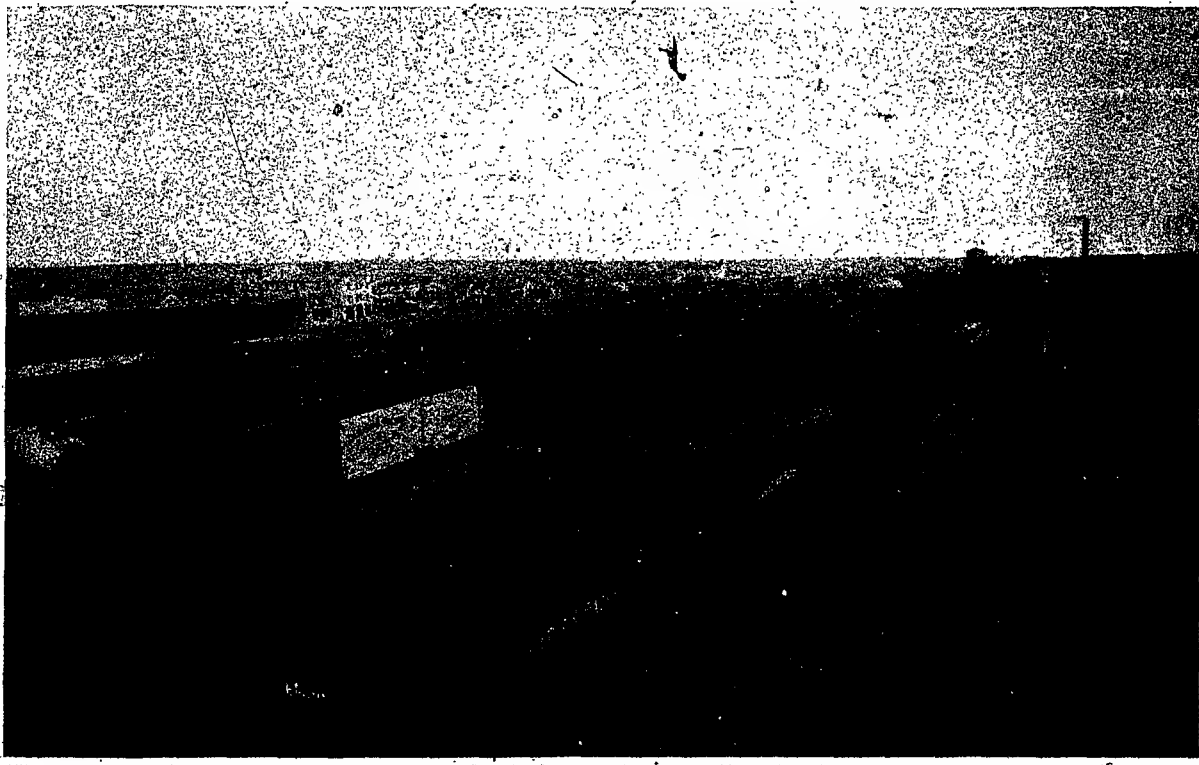
By A. E. CROSS.



If you look at the map it shows a great more or less flat belt of country, some eight hundred miles or more wide, extending north through the western half of the North American continent. The 49th degree of north latitude cuts across this great plain, some distance to the north of this line. On the eastern side is situated the city of Winnipeg, the great eastern railway gateway of the Canadian prairies, and opposite on the west side the city of Calgary, the relative western gateway, with the Rocky Mountains on the one

what a fine interchange of products we have: On the prairies we ship wheat, oats, barley, vegetables, hay, cattle, pigs, and should send sheep, poultry and eggs. We ship manufactured articles: flour, butter, oatmeal, all kinds of dressed meats, cement, beer and malt. Calgary is the principal railway collecting point for supplying these goods to the west. Calgary is also the railway point where articles from the west are distributed on to the prairies, such as lumber, coal, fish, fruit, cement, sandstone, brick, and should be for rice, teas and Oriental products.

Passengers and freight coming from Eastern Canada,



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY YARDS, CALGARY.

hand and the prairies on the other, an invigorating, healthful climate, the winters being much relieved by the soft mild Chinook winds, and eminently suited to growing a healthy, strong, progressive race of people, and has the great advantage of a good start with Canadians, also good people from the British Isles, United States and Northern Europe. The value of getting the right class of people can not be overestimated. We have a fine heritage here and should see that the very best should live and own that heritage. I feel that I am not saying too much when I say the people of Calgary and vicinity are equal to the best.

Calgary is and should be the railway gateway for goods shipped and grown on the prairies to the Rocky Mountains, on to the coast and from there by ships out on to the Pacific to all parts of the world, and is likewise the railway gateway to the prairies for all goods coming from these western points. Look

United States, British Isles and Europe for the west pass through Calgary, and likewise coming from the west pass through Calgary, all of which means railway accommodation. Passengers freight going north and south mean the same.

Construction.

An unlimited supply of good water is found in Calgary and vicinity. Plenty of water powers are in the neighborhood and natural gas has been struck and no doubt will be found in large quantities, which all go to build up a large railway city. Calgary is the head of one of the largest irrigation enterprises in the world, which means the tremendous increase of the products of the soil and in turn means more work for the railways.

The Calgary Board of Trade is at present endeavoring to make a market for Alberta wheat and oats at Vancouver, where a system of terminal elevators and warehouses can be built at

both places, those situated at Calgary to be used for collecting large quantities of grain during the busy season and relieving the shortage of cars and be able to make contracts to deliver the grain to Vancouver at specified dates when ships can be loaded for the British Isles as is done at present from Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and San Francisco, from there going round Cape Horn or across the isthmus of Panama when the canal is open, or by rail as at present. We have also the market of Mexico recently opened to us. If we once get these markets established, you can readily imagine what extra railway accommodation we must have.

How does Calgary stand today on the railway map? It is situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific running from the Atlantic to Pacific oceans, if not the greatest, certainly one of the greatest transportation organizations the world has ever seen. To the north runs a line which taps the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern, both of which we expect to reach across the continent in the near future. To the south we connect with the Crow's Nest division of the Canadian Pacific which will soon be almost another transcontinental system. Running southeast or southwest, we connect with the Great Northern railway which fringes the Canadian boundary almost from the Great Lakes to the Pacific coast sending in numerous branches. In other words Calgary is situated on the main line of the greatest transcontinental railway, connected with (in the near future) two transcontinental systems to the north and two to the south. All interchange of traffic on the west side of the prairie belt between these great railway systems must pass through or near Calgary.

Future Railway Lines from Calgary.

The Canadian Pacific railway have surveyed a line running southeast, off their Macleod branch tapping one of the best grain belts already producing hundreds of thousands bushels of splendid wheat, and we expect this line to be completed and running next year. The same company have a line surveyed from Cheadle running north to Content through a rich agricultural country already largely settled parallel to the Edmonton branch about thirty miles to the east, and we hope this will be completed this year.

A charter has been granted, and we hope will be built inside of two years, for a railway from Macleod to the international boundary line via Cardston to connect with the United States



BUILDING IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION, OWNED BY MR. TOMPKINS.

systems. It passes through a rich grain and stock country and will tap on its way the Lethbridge and Cardston branch.

A charter has been granted for a line from Calgary to Cowley on the Crow's Nest. This will tap a coal and lumber and grain belt, well settled the entire length with no great engineering difficulties.

The Great Northern Railway is building a line northeast from Fernie, B.C. towards Calgary and is expected to run up the

Elk River Valley passing the Kananaskis lakes and out by Morley or cross the divide at the head of High River and in to Calgary by Sheep Creek and Millarville. This line will be for coal and lumber principally and a short cut to the Crow's Nest,



ALBERTA TELEPHONE BUILDING, CALGARY.

Nelson and Spokane, and give an additional outlet for the cement markets to the southwest.

We expect at no great distant date for a railway line from the United States running northwest, passing through Lethbridge or vicinity and up the Bow valley into Calgary, from there running northwest at the base of the foothills of the Rockies and tap the Canadian Pacific branches west, the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern railways before they enter the Rockies and no doubt extending north between the mountains on the one side and plains on the other out to the Arctic Ocean with a branch to Dawson City. This line will pass through an empire in itself and tap almost every product the earth produces.

Coming from the east and northeast the Canadian Pacific railway will likely need one or more branches from points between Calgary and Medicine Hat, running in a northwesterly direction between their main line and the Red Deer river through their irrigation lines and probably running into the future line from Cheadle north.

The Canadian Northern are now extending a line southeast from Saskatoon (about sixty miles is already built) to connect with another line running west from a point on their Regina, Prince Albert branch about forty miles from the former place, going west crossing the Red Deer river northeast of Calgary. This will give both a branch line from the Canadian Northern and another through line for them from Winnipeg to Calgary, all passing through a good grain country.

As far as we can judge the Grand Trunk Pacific intend to build branch lines from a point east or west of Saskatoon; and at least another track of country about four hundred miles east and west and two hundred miles north and south will be cut up by at least half a dozen railway lines in the next three years, every one going to Calgary on the one side and to the Hudson's Bay and Great Lakes on the other. Think what this will mean in making Calgary the most important railway centre west of Winnipeg.

The Calgary Board of Trade and the Calgary newspapers for the past year have faithfully tried to have these railways built now and should be assisted by every man, woman and child in Calgary.



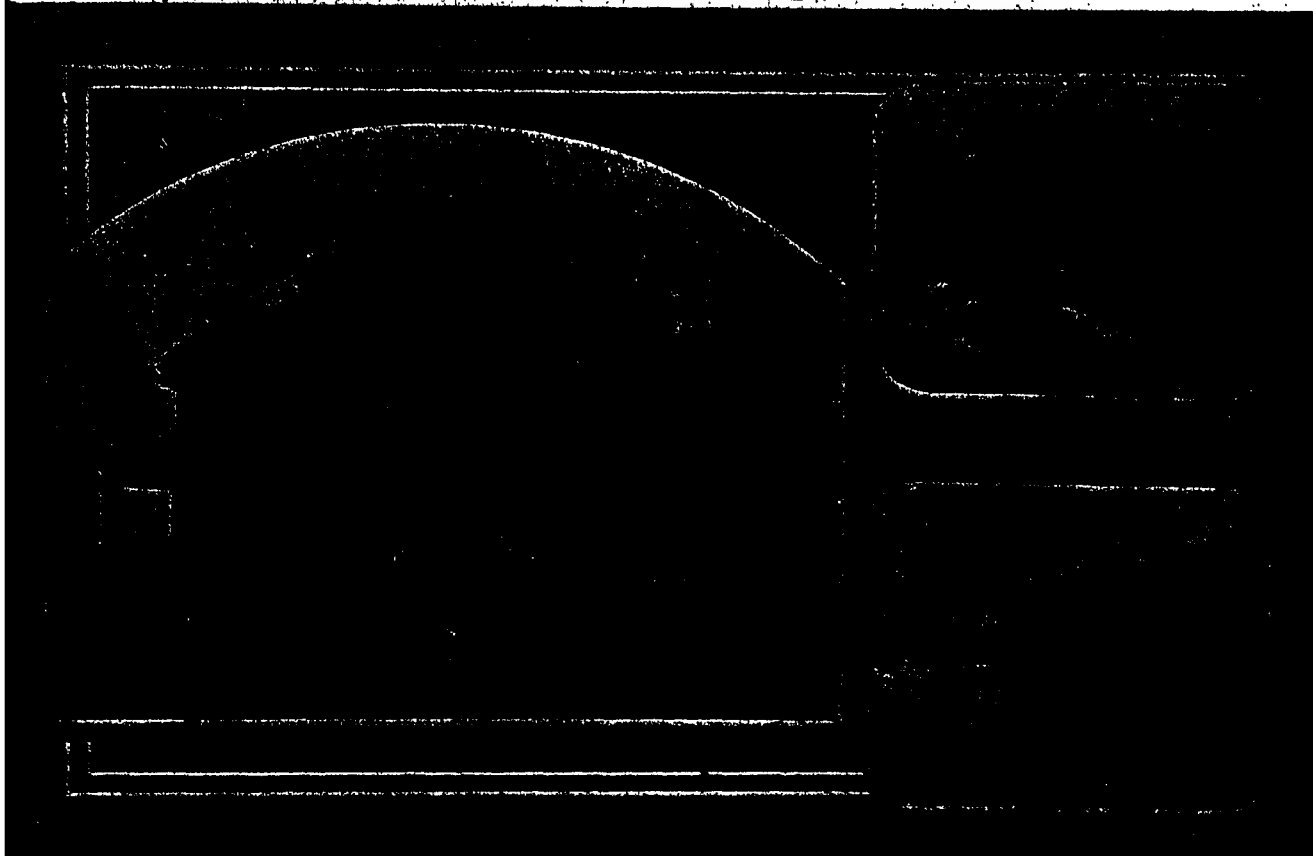
Beautiful Residences show why Calgary is called "The City of Homes"

By W. S. BATES, A.R.I.B.A.



ALGARY is preeminently the star city of Alberta, not only because of its fine buildings and substantial business blocks, but also because of its being engaged in the making of a splendid residential city. It does not need a very great stretch of the imagination to peep into futurity and see Calgary in a few years' time. Favored bountifully by nature with the heights that surround the city proper we

relieved by the brighter greens of the balsam and poplars, shading into varying shades of orange in the fall. We see its large possibilities in landscapes, its rambling roads with its well-kept boulevards and avenues of trees, bright flashes of the river from different points of view, and the whole capped by the glorious views of the snow-capped Rockies with their ever varying tints of pinks and purples making a tout ensemble seldom rivalled and never excelled.

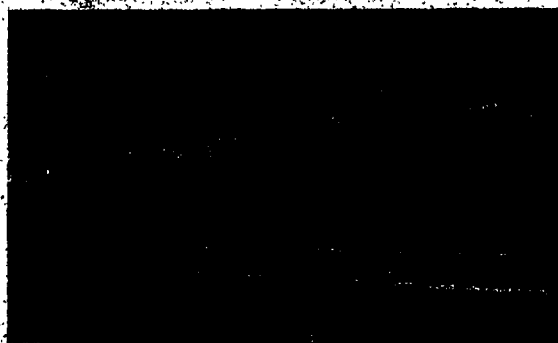


"LANGMORE," RESIDENCE OF W. R. HULL.

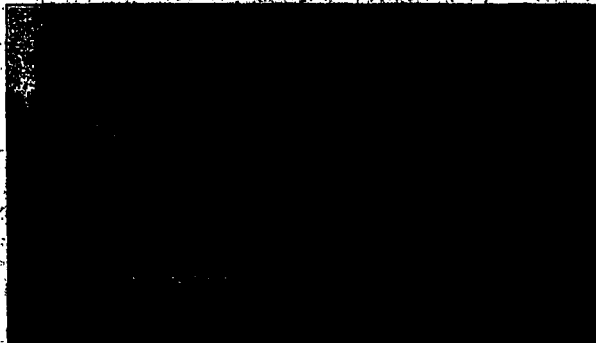
see in imagination residence grouped above residence with terraced lawns shaded by the cool, dark foliage of the firs and

A FAVORITE PLEASURE RESORT.

There is a great charm from these heights to see the city lying spread out at one's feet, a romantic feeling asserts itself



RESIDENCE OF W. H. CUSHING.



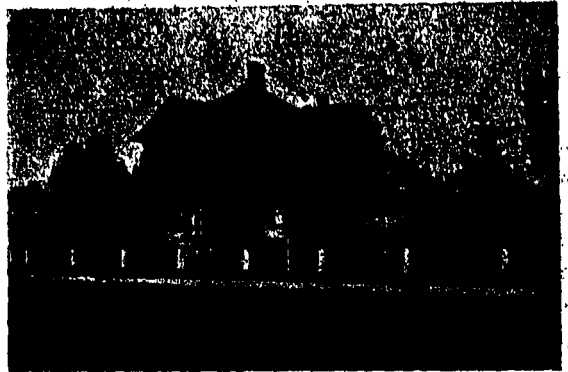
RESIDENCE OF P. BURNS.

when one sees at dusk the lights of the great future city beginning to twinkle in the gloaming.



RESIDENCE OF C. F. PENTLAND.

A great many people here own their own houses, and this is a great advantage to a city. The householders take the keenest



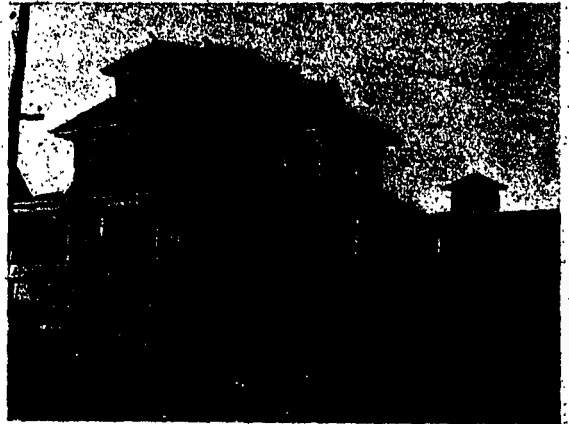
RESIDENCE OF THOS. UNDERWOOD.

A city planted on the level prairie has great possibilities with its boulevards planted with trees and well-kept roads and each

interest and delight in making their residences as attractive as possible. Avenue after avenue is built up with handsome struc-



RESIDENCE OF E. W. HUME.



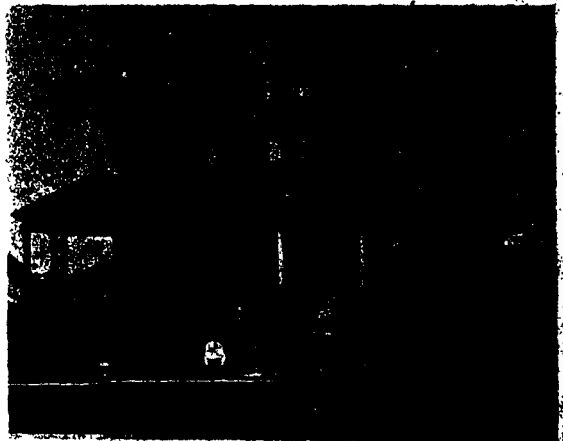
RESIDENCE OF J. W. SHELLEY.

residence rivalled its next door neighbor in well-kept lawns and bright flower beds. A mountain city has also its own charm but

tures. Calgary is a busy hustling city and up to a few years ago people had no time to expend on the



RESIDENCE OF R. J. STUART.



RESIDENCE OF J. S. LINTON.

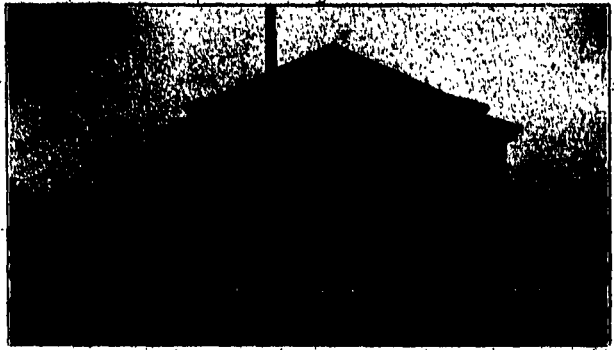
we here in Calgary are specially favored with the two types in close proximity, and the smooth, level residential portion is doubly enhanced by the picturesque and cliff-like irregularity surrounding it.

frills of life but they have learnt that one must to live comfortably, spend time on the gentler and more gracious arts, wherefore the citizens are devoting earnest endeavors to be



RESIDENCE OF JOHN BROKENRIDGE.

in the forefront in connection with things artistic and during the last few years many houses have been built which would be a great credit to cities in which there is no need of a 100,000 club. In fact, to the writer's own knowledge people from Vancouver



RESIDENCE OF W. S. BATES.

loss of that satisfaction which comes from the ownership of something good. Externally, proportion is the main feature and a building which lacks the essential quality can never be redeemed by a number of what are called features stuck on to it.

A great advance has been made in the beautifying of the



RESIDENCE OF F. J. LAWSON.

have commented very favorably on the residences of Calgary and have even taken sketches and photographs away with them in order to put up something similar at the Coast. An artistic home is an education in itself. People are now finding out that a well-



RESIDENCE AND ROW OF HOUSES OWNED BY S. J. CLARKE.

grounds. People are trying to find out the best trees to grow, and the most suitable flowers, consequently this last summer the majority of our gardens has been a perfect blaze of color and the lawns cool and refreshing to the eye-spacious verandahs and porches have been screened from observation by vines which



PROPERTY OF J. R. JAYNES.

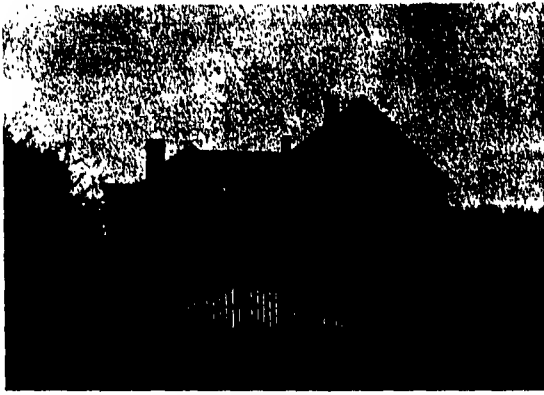
designed house both externally and internally costs no more in dollars and cents than one of the same size badly planned and hideously ornamented externally and considerably less in the waste of time and the degradation of the artistic sense and the



RESIDENCE OF DR. E. SISLEY.

clamber up even to the gables, giving grateful shade to the occupants and delight to the passers by.

While Calgary people have been building handsome residences they have not forgotten public improvements must go on



RESIDENCE OF DR. H. G. MACKID.



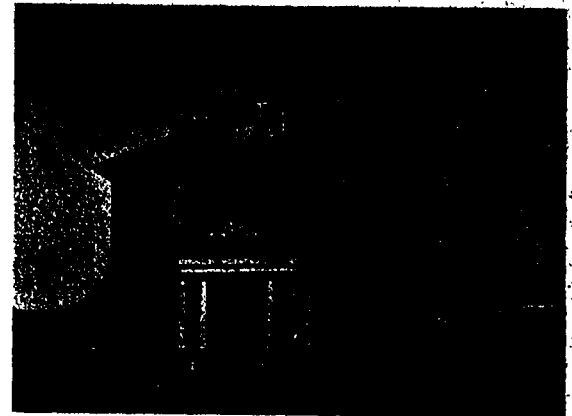
RESIDENCE OF DR. GEORGE MACDONALD.

at the same time and this year miles of concrete sidewalks have been put down and sewers and water have been carried through numbers of avenues which badly needed them. It is a pleasure to think that this is not an old city in which a new building is an event. We have gone far these last few years but in reality are only starting, and it behoves us to use all our powers to good ends, finally to make this a model city. We can do it, if we will.

a change is wrought in a place by reason of well-kept lawns, boulevards and trees. The magazine edition of the Daily Herald will have a large circulation in the east and it should remove from the minds of those into whose hands it comes the impression that we live amid perpetual ice and snow or that we dwell in caves and dress in skins. Some, after this impression is removed, may still



RESIDENCE OF DR. G. A. ANDERSON.



RESIDENCE OF W. CARSON.

In fact it is our duty to see that the boulevards are attended to and sown with grass and proper roads laid down and finished, that proper trees are planted and plenty of them because they bring health, and that every new residence erected suits the locality and harmonizes with the general appearance.

It is a well-known fact that by boulevarding an avenue, planting grass and setting trees rapidly sells the lots fronting on it to people desirous of putting up pretty homes and forges it onwards into a leading place. It is impossible to give any idea how great

retain one which is also very prevalent, that is, that Alberta produces nothing but wheat and cattle, and that all the materials which enter into the construction of residences are imported.

Calgary has a plentiful supply of beautiful building stone which is inexhaustible and it becomes harder the longer it is exposed to the elements. The Normal school, a school, and other schools, the land titles' building, the new Y.M.C.A. and



RESIDENCE OF W. H. LEE.



RESIDENCE OF W. H. BERKINSHAW.



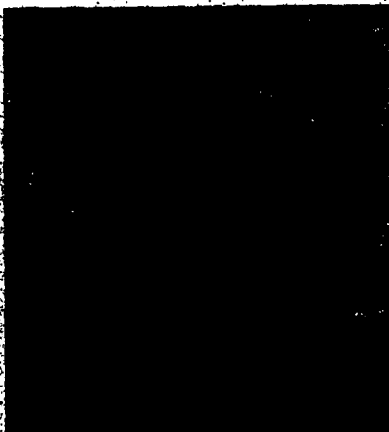
RESIDENCE OF P. A. PRINCE.

city hall are a... built or being built with our stone, and given good machinery for quarrying, our stone should be known right to the coast and east as far as Winnipeg. We make now splendid



THE PRIORY.

bricks suitable for all kinds of work and in the near future shall probably be making tiles, etc., and for finish we have the beautiful grain of the D.C. fir close at hand. A feature in connection



RESIDENCE OF DR. L. A. BIRCH.



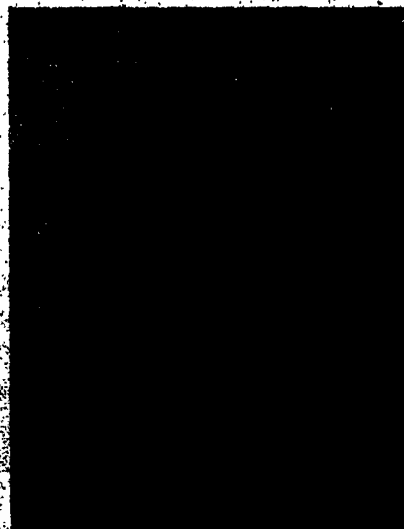
RESIDENCE OF VICTOR ANDERSON.

with growth of Calgary in the past five years is the increase of home owners which transform it into a permanent city and some of the most attractive homes in Calgary are those which are the property of people not considered rich. The result of



RESIDENCE OF C. W. ROWLEY.

this ownership has been, not only the beautifying of the surroundings of residences but the growth of a patriotic local spirit which is evident in scores of ways.



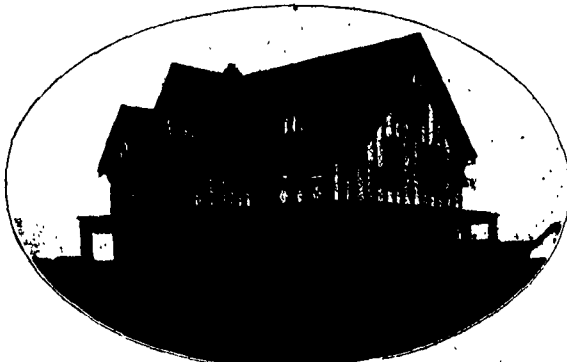
RESIDENCE OF DR. T. J. COSTELLO.
PROPERTY OF J. W. COSTELLO.



DRAWING ROOM IN RESIDENCE OF H. W. BLAYLOCK.



DRAWING ROOM IN RESIDENCE OF H. W. BLAYLOCK.



RESIDENCE OF A. L. NUNNS.



A LITTLE RUSTIC CORNER.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE LANE.



PRIZE GARDEN OF H. W. WHITE.



RESIDENCE OF DR. GEORGE R. PIRIE.



BRAEMAR LODGE.

The photographs of these beautiful residences, from which the engravings were reproduced were taken by W. O. Tapley of The Herald staff. The work speaks for itself.



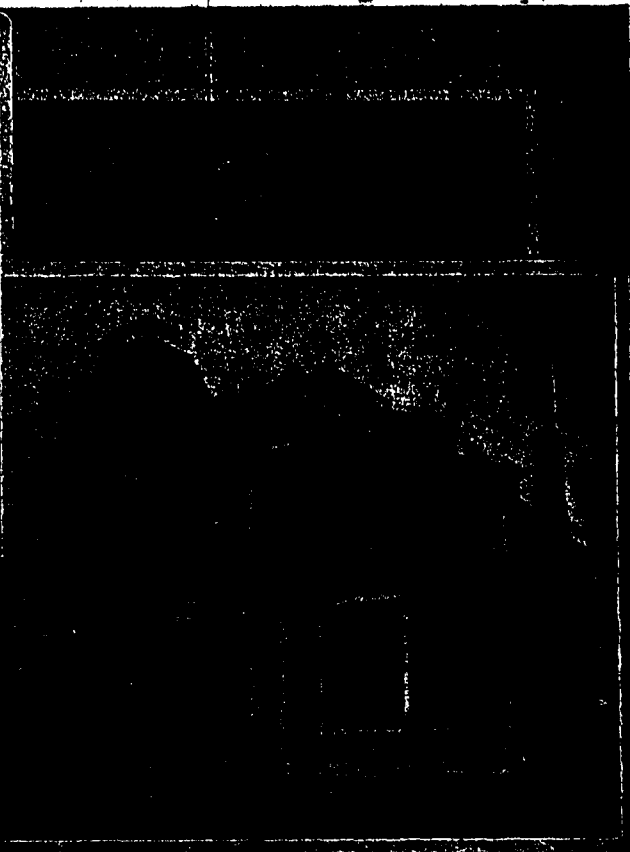
RESIDENCE OF J. R. JAYNES.



RANCHMEN'S CLUB.



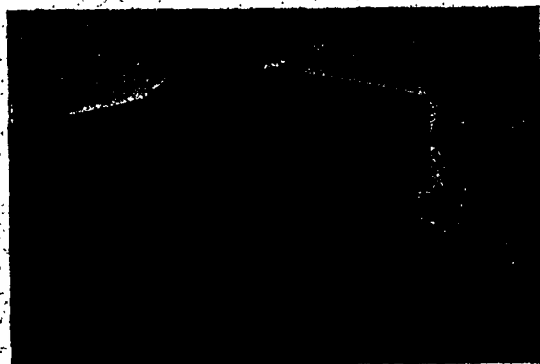
RESIDENCE OF J. S. DENNIS.



RESIDENCE OF I. S. G. VAN WART.



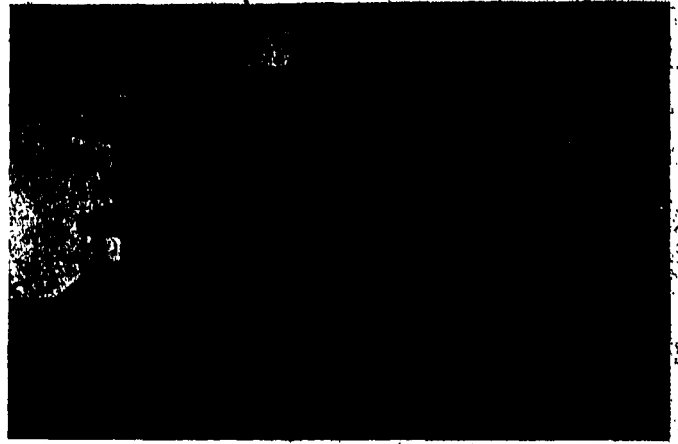
RESIDENCE OF W. S. BATES.



RESIDENCE OF W. L. WALSH.



RESIDENCE OF M. C. BERNARD.

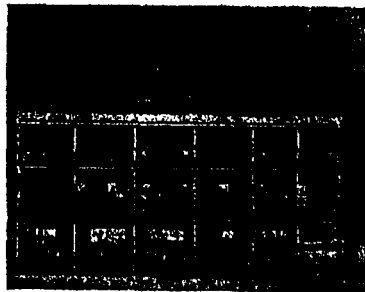


RESIDENCE OF A. J. SAYRE.



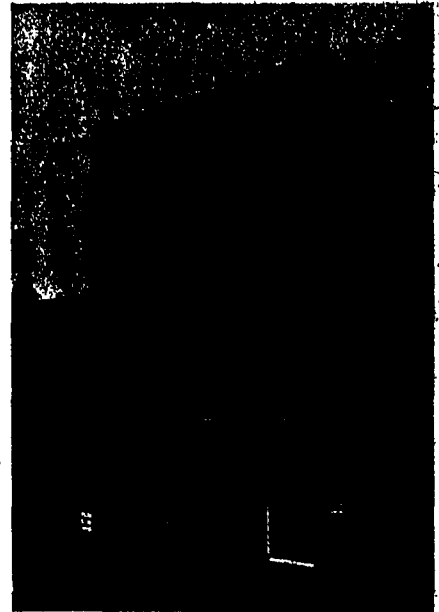
CHIEF MANYSHOT, BLACKFEET.

The Dominion Express company employ at Calgary 20 clerks and 28 messengers; cashed money orders for \$541,991.25, and issued 24,299 during 1907, while freight business increased 76 per cent. of 1906.

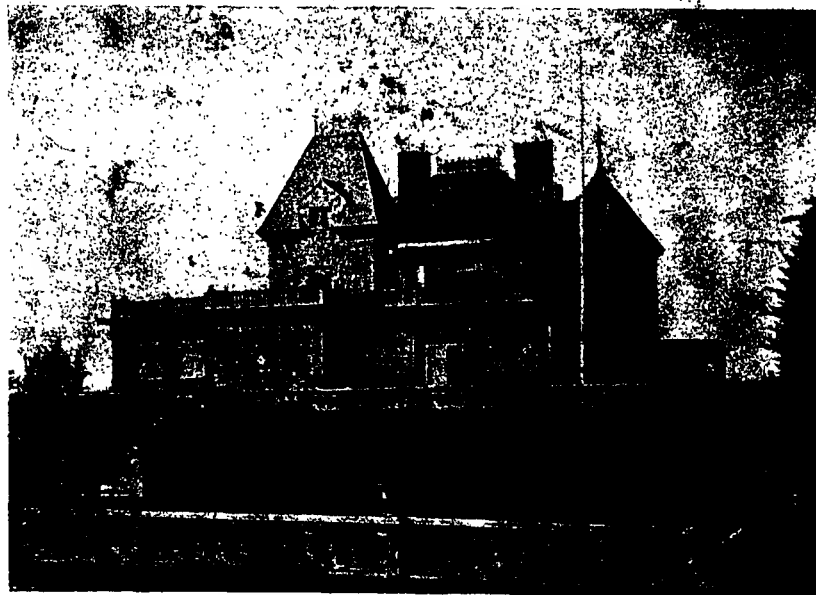


GRAND UNION HOTEL.

Calgary is 3,013 miles west of Halifax, on the Atlantic ocean, 2,255 miles west of Montreal, 2,121 miles west of Toronto, 840 miles west of Winnipeg and 180 miles west of the province of Saskatchewan.



LINEHAM BLOCK.



RESIDENCE OF SENATOR LOUGHEED.

Banks are Found Where Money is— Calgary Served by Thirteen Branches



ALGARY is the banking centre of Alberta and this is shown in every way by the number of banks, by the great territory embraced by the Calgary banking business, and by the great volume of business which is done through the Calgary banks and clearing house.

Twenty-five years ago there was no bank in

Calgary, now there are twelve banks and one branch and the business done through Calgary is from the territory included by Wetaskiwin on the north, Revelstoke on the west, Macleod on the south and Swift Current in the east. Millions of dollars pass monthly through the Calgary banks and the volume of business done nowadays and compared with what was good business twenty years ago would startle the old bank manager and almost cause them to arise from their graves and declare it a miracle and beyond belief.

The Imperial Bank of Canada was the first to locate in Calgary. It was established here in October of 1886, a very short time after the railroad reached Calgary, and it has been one of the strongest financial institutions of the city.

The bank when first established had a staff of three members, and was located in the premises now occupied by the Jas. Finlay

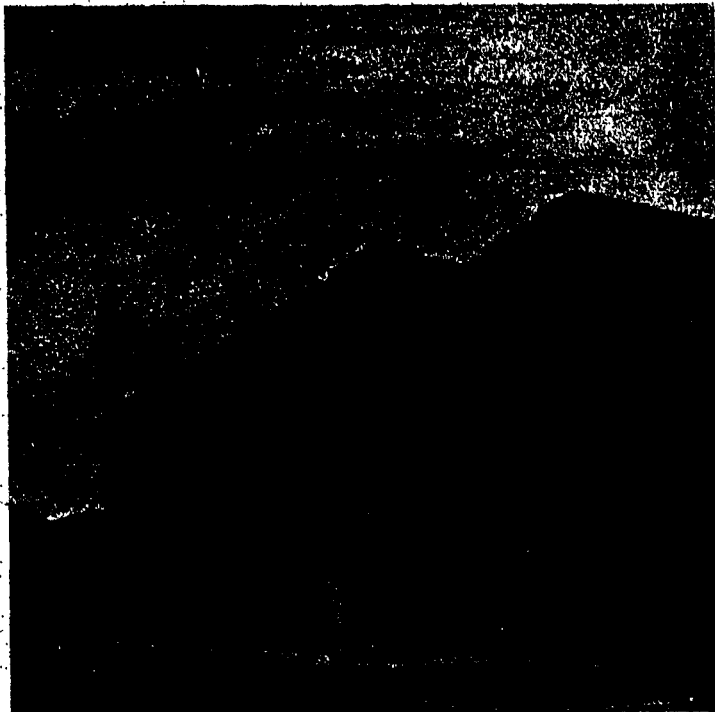
Drug company. It was under the management of Samuel Barber who built the Barber block and who died in a shipwreck on the coast some six years ago. His accountant at the time of the establishment of the bank was C. H. Stanley Clarke, who is now manager of the North Toronto branch of the Imperial bank.

The Imperial bank is the pioneer bank in Alberta and has proven to be throughout. Previous to the year 1892 there were

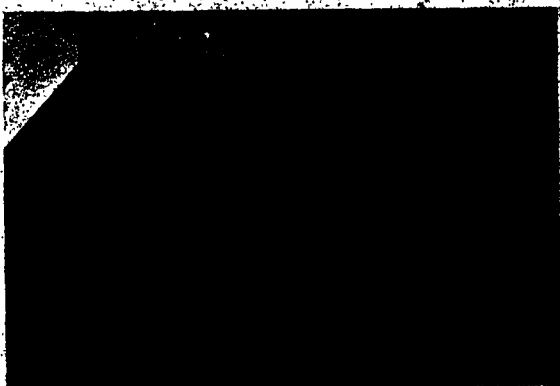
no banking facilities between Calgary and Edmonton and all business was done through the banks here. In the year 1892 the Imperial bank again was the pioneer and opened up a branch in Edmonton, the first bank to be established north of Calgary.

The building now occupied by the bank was the first stone building to be erected in Calgary. It was built about the year 1884 by I. G. Baker, was purchased by the Hudson Bay company and used until their present store was erected. Then the bank purchased the property and took up its quarters where they now are. This was in 1892, the same year that the bank placed their northern branch in Edmonton.

Mr. Nunns, the present manager, first came to Calgary in 1893 and remained here for a few years. Then he was transferred and remained away until three years ago when he returned to take charge of the Calgary branch.



PROPOSED IMPERIAL BANK BUILDING.



BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.



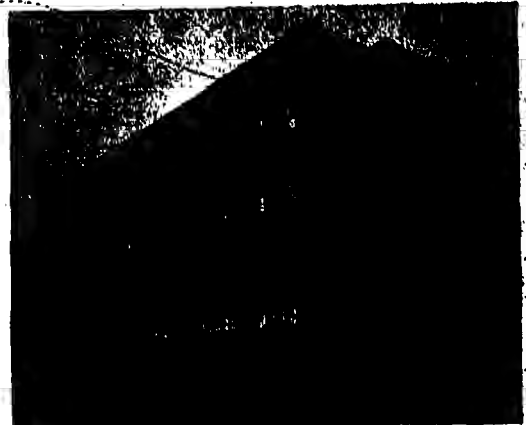
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

The second bank to reach Calgary was the Bank of Montreal a branch of which was in operation in Calgary only a few days after the Imperial bank opened here in 1886. The branch was

Scotia, the Traders, the Northern and the Royal bank which has just recently moved into the new addition to the Alberta hotel block.



THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA.

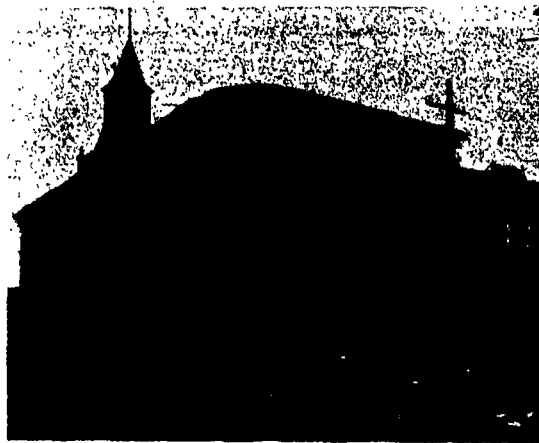


HOME OF THE UNION BANK, CALGARY.

next door to the Imperial bank and in the building now occupied by the Douglas shoe store. The staff was the same number as that of the pioneer bank of Calgary, viz.: three.

These two banks handled all business for a few years and then the Molsons bank placed a branch in Calgary. Alex. McGregor was the manager and his name is still well-remembered among the old timers of this part of Sunny Alberta. McGregor died only last year in Chicago.

In the year 1867, the great rush of branch banks commenced. In that year the Union bank came here and established in the premises now occupied by the Dominion bank. Then six or seven years ago the Bank of Commerce and the Merchants' bank opened here quickly followed by others.



THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

In 1906, which year the Royal bank came, there were the same number of banks here as now. Following the Merchants' came the Bank of Nova

Scotia, the Merchants' Bank, the Dominion Bank, the Molson's Bank, the Bank of Montreal, the Royal Bank, the Traders' Bank and the Bank of British North America.

Calgary is recognized throughout the dominion among banking circles as the banking centre of Alberta, and the clearing house returns show week by week that this is true and that a vast territory must be covered to handle the amount of business.

Bank Clearings.

November, 1908, ..	\$7,769,612
November, 1907, ..	\$6,478,229
Increase,	\$1,291,383

The banks of Calgary at present are:

The Imperial Bank of Canada and a branch in East Calgary, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Northern Bank, the Union Bank, the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Merchants' Bank, the Dominion Bank, the Molson's Bank, the Bank of Montreal, the Royal Bank, the Traders' Bank and the Bank of British North America.



MOLESONS BANK, CALGARY.



BANK OF MONTREAL, CALGARY.

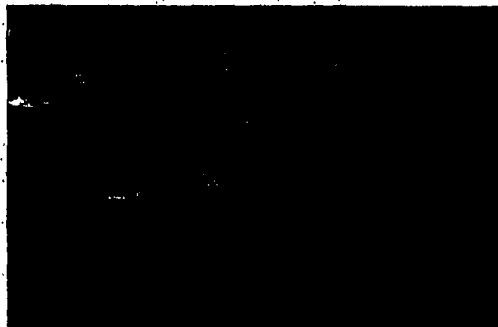
Work of the Hundred Thousand Club

A Factor in City's Growth



ON November the 8th, the year 1906 the citizens of Calgary held a monster meeting and organized the Hundred Thousand Club, with the object of carrying on a progressive advertising campaign that would enable Calgary to maintain the envious position it has held for some time, namely, the most prominent Commercial and Industrial centre and the largest city between Winnipeg and the Pacific Coast.

The objects as set forth by the constitution of the club are to create a spirit of civic patriotism, to bring to the attention of investors, manufacturers, etc., the very many advantages offered by our city; to make the city most attractive and desirable as a place of residence; to aid other similar organizations in providing entertainment for prominent visitors; to keep Calgary always the foremost city of the west, both industrially and commercially; to encourage citizens to patronize local merchants exclusively thus providing as far as possible for money made in Calgary to be spent in Calgary; to give intelligent assistance in making public the advantages of the city and thus increase the population to at least One Hundred Thou-



CHARLES H. WEBSTER, SECRETARY.

sand. In order to attain such results the club last year spent over \$3,325 on different publicity schemes and has held five excursions into the different districts of the province, thus enabling the wholesalers and manufacturers of Calgary to become better acquainted with their customers also enabling the residents of Calgary to better comprehend the many and extensive advantages of the province. The excursions consisted of special trains of sleeping cars and day coaches and occupied from three to four days each time; from thirty minutes to several hours being spent in each town along the routes. As many as from 50 to 175 people at a time took advantage of the opportunities thus offered. Over One Thousand members have been enrolled in the club and for their use, a very attractive club emblem has been procured in the shape of a pin wrought in gold and three colors of enamel.

In the publicity department there has been distributed over sixty thousand pamphlets, the distribution extending over the entire continent. There has also been published a large number of illustrated magazine and newspaper articles. Correspondence has been received from coast to coast and from a large portion of the United States, also many of the commercial centres in the British Isles.

The bulk of this correspondence is from people looking for openings for investing capital or for engaging in mercantile or industrial enterprises.

One of the most important publicity features undertaken by the club is what is known as "One Thousand Facts About Calgary," being a compilation of facts of every nature, relative to the city, reproduced in a concise form under headings alphabetically arranged.

The club has been in existence for two years and in that time has established conclusively its value to the community, to such an extent that it is expected that the association will be continued, as a social organization at least, should the publicity work be undertaken in some other manner, until the time comes when the population of the city reaches the figure set by the Hundred Thousand Club.

1—Fred Johnston, Executive, 1905.

2—A. T. Linton, Vice-pres. 1905.

3—G. T. C. Robinson, Chairman Publicity Committee, 1905.

4—W. G. Fowler, Chairman New Industry Committee, 1905.

5—W. G. Hunt, Executive Committee, 1905.

1—E. Dagg, Chairman Entertainment Committee, 1905.

2—R. J. Hutchings, President, 1907.

3—John E. Irvine, Chairman Finance Committee, 1905.

4—M. D. Geddes, Chairman Agricultural Committee, 1905.

5—Stanley L. Jones, President, 1905.

Bounteous Nature Has Prepared A Boundless Measure of Coal

By O. L. SPENCER.



ALTHOUGH much has been said and more has been written about the great natural wealth and resources of this sunny province of ours than almost any other belt of country in the Dominion, a very small space has been given to what will one day prove to be one of Alberta's chief industries. Few people realize the immense possibilities of the mining industry in Alberta and the vast natural treasure house she is for millions of tons of coal. At a conserva-

number of men and approximately the same tonnage. Frank which has lately only been operating on a small scale. Hillcrest employing one hundred and fifty men and handling an output of six hundred tons per day. These camps are all on the Crow's Nest branch of the C.P.R. and their coal is principally used for a steam fuel. Canmore on the main line of the C.P.R. employs 300 men with an output of 750 tons per day. The coal from the colliery which is operated by the H. W. MacNeill Coal Co., is a very high grade steam coal, and in a test with other renowned steam coals of the world won second place to the famous Welsh coal. The test was made by the United States Naval Department and Canmore coal competed successfully with Pocahontas steam, Pittsburg steam and others showing an extremely high calorific efficiency.

The output of this colliery is used entirely for C.P.R. locomotives. The Bankhead colliery, which employ about 500 men and have an output of 1,200 tons per day, is perhaps the most complete and up-to-date in equipment of any colliery in Alberta. This colliery ships principally domestic coal which is classified as semi-anthracite, the slack is used for making briquettes, a plant for the manufacture of which has just been completed. During the past summer several parties have been out in the mountain district and the work done, while purely of a prospecting nature, gave such satisfactory showings, more especially in the Brazeau, Big Horn and George River districts, that there is no doubt that further development will be carried on next spring.

Precedent teaches us that, in the countries producing the most coal, industrial development reaches its highest stage and Alberta has every natural facility for being one of the greatest coal producing provinces of Canada, with the ever-increasing influx of settlers the demand for cheaper fuel grows more insistent and the great cry of the wheat growers is echoed by the mine men: "Give us railways and yet more railways." As regards the fuel famines of previous years the crux of the situation lies in the fact that the majority of people defer ordering their coal until the last moment and then, naturally, the coal dealer is blocked with orders and in their turn the mine men are blocked. The opera-



A GANG ON PROSPECT WORK.

tive estimate geologists claim that Alberta's coal areas cover nineteen thousand two hundred and ninety square miles and contain over one hundred and five thousand million tons of workable coal. At present only a very small portion of this area is being worked and the industry is in its first infancy though each year brings further development. Geologists divide the coal bearing areas into three series. The upper cretaceous, better known as the Edmonton district, the middle cretaceous, known as the Lethbridge district, and the lower cretaceous, which comprises the Rocky Mountain area. In the Edmonton district the coal bearing rocks cover an area of six thousand square miles and contain roughly speaking, twenty-six thousand million tons of coal principally lignites, Lundbreck, Sheepcreek and Milford in Southern Alberta are also on the upturn of this formation which extends from north of Edmonton and takes in such well-known fields as the Knee Hill, Three Hills, Ghost Pine and the Red Deer Fields. These mines work only in the winter time as a rule because their market is entirely local through lack of transportation facilities. On the middle cretaceous, directly surrounding Edmonton there are almost two hundred men employed, the output reaches six hundred tons per day in winter though this will drop to not more than 150 during the summer months. On the middle cretaceous the chief mines are the Lethbridge collieries which are, perhaps, the oldest mines in Alberta, the coal shipped from these mines has been known and used for many years as a domestic fuel of a high standard. The Taber mine and the Reliance collieries are also in this district, and considerable prospecting is also being carried on in other properties which will reach a higher stage of development as better transportation is afforded. All this coal is of lignitic origin and is most generally used as domestic fuel. On the lower cretaceous better known as the Rocky Mountain areas, the coal varies from a bituminous to a semi-anthracite. The best known camp in this section, where the greatest part of the mining in Alberta is done, is Coleman, employing about six hundred men and having an output of fifteen hundred tons per day. Bellevue and Blairmore with the same



AN ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE AT ENTRANCE TO MINE.

tors cannot store an immense quantity at their mines awaiting shipment when it is a well-known fact that coal, especially of that quality principally mined on the prairie, deteriorates when exposed to the atmosphere owing to its tendency to slack. The supply will always be regulated by the demand and the man who waits to order his coal until the last minute when he is forced to do so, will be the only one who will ever complain of a coal famine.

Calgary's Wholesale and Jobbing Trade

Covers a Wide Scope of Rich Territory



HERE are many reasons why Calgary is the commercial and industrial capital of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Eastern British Columbia. That she is all this is an undisputed fact and that she will always remain so is not problematical,—it is an assured fact. Calgary's supremacy in the commercial world of the last great west lies in the

fact that it is the centre of the best wheat growing district in America, the best stock grazing land in all the world, and its close proximity to such natural resources as bituminous and anthracite coal, the timber forests of British Columbia, natural gas of Alberta and the oil and mineral deposits of Alberta and British Columbia.

All these resources have helped to make Calgary the prosperous metropolis it now is, but the real greatness which, as it were, has been thrust upon the city is due to a large extent to the development of the wholesale and jobbing trade.

Some ten years ago when the eyes of the world first began to look towards the last great west Calgary was the largest and most important town between Winnipeg and Vancouver and as a consequence naturally

attracted the attention of the keen, shrewd business men of Eastern Canada who are always looking for green fields and pastures new in which to do their trading. Just about this period the old timers began to show their faith in the future of the city by the erection of substantial stone business blocks, etc., and generally increasing the sphere of their operations. Seeing this, some of the largest eastern wholesale men opened branch houses here and appointed western representatives who made this their headquarters, but although warehouses were built they were only used for distributing purposes. A full line of staple goods and goods needed for sorting were not carried.

freight rates out of Calgary was made that the real supremacy of the city as a wholesale centre was acknowledged. When the advantage the readjustment gave Calgary over such wholesale centres as Winnipeg and Vancouver was realized by the large eastern concerns, who had installed branch houses in those cities a rush was at once made for Calgary and a keen rivalry for the trade of all descriptions was inaugurated. The most gratifying

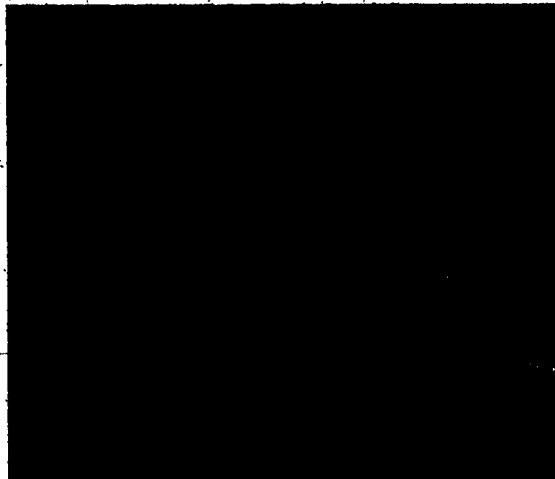
factor in all this activity on the part of the merchant princes is because the natural premier commercial position of Calgary as the gateway to Eastern British Columbia and the vast territory in Alberta from the 49th parallel to the arctic circle was recognized by the wholesale men and jobbers themselves. There was no necessity to offer any special inducement to any of them. Each seemed to realize at once that their large warehouses and distributing stations should be located at this point and they came almost without the asking. Business instinct told them their interests could best be served by casting their up-to-date warehouses that

would do credit to Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax or any other commercial centre in Canada.

Another reason why this trade will always be one of Calgary's most valuable assets is that the business has steadily increased as a result of the always forward march of progress of the west. It is not the result of any boom nor of one exceptionally good year's harvest. It is here because the products of the prairie provinces can best and most profitably be disposed of in British Columbia and the timber, mineral and other products of the mountain province are needed and mostly consumed by Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The almost impregnable commercial position of Calgary necessitates the passing of all this vast trade through this city. When the British Columbia lumber or mining magnate has any business to transact with his customers in the east he naturally stops over in Calgary and places his orders for the next season's business with the wholesale houses here. He does this simply because they can easily reach him more readily, quickly and cheaper than from any other point. The eastern manufacturer, merchant, farmer, or rancher doing business in B. C. in the same manner looks upon Calgary as his commercial metropolis.

The building and operating of the two transcontinental lines, the G.T.P. and C.N.R., will in no way effect this advantage now held by us. The two roads named above will build in this territory and in addition the Great Northern is also sure to come as soon as possible. Even if such were not the case the simple fact that trade always follows the cheapest channels would naturally hold our supremacy. It is a considerably greater distance between Edmonton and Fort Simpson than from Calgary to

It was not until 1902 when an equitable readjustment of the



ROW OF WHOLESALE HOUSES, EIGHTH AVENUE WEST.



Vancouver and freight rates are the most important items in the wholesale trade.

As a result of all these natural advantages, Calgary now has 122 wholesale houses of all descriptions. Not 122 firms who have representatives, but that number who have quarters here and carry goods they sell and manufacture. Two hundred and sixty commercial travellers represent these houses on the road and call at every home. The local branch of the United Commercial Travellers' Association has over 300 members and very few of them make their headquarters elsewhere. No less than from 60 to 75 cars of freight are received in Calgary every day by the wholesale houses and from 40 to 50 are daily shipped in all directions by the C. P. R. In order to properly handle this vast trade the largest railway yards between Winnipeg and Vancouver are located here and a freight shed 900 feet long is required for the purpose.

The last, and not by any means least, reason why Calgary is the wholesale metropolis of the west and does and will continue to do more business in that line than any other western city is the

fact that the general merchant doing business anywhere knows that if he sends his order to Calgary wholesale houses it will be filled and shipped immediately. The large number of wholesale establishments located here carrying such a varied assortment of goods of all kinds makes it possible for the retailer in any locality to have his order consolidated and shipped in one consignment, thereby reducing his freight charges. The retailer also knows when his order is sent to Calgary he will not receive in reply a letter saying: "Not in stock, will ship later." The large assortment of staple and sorting lines carried by 122 wholesale houses assures him he will get his goods as ordered and desired. If one house has not what he wants it can be procured at some other house by the firm from whom he orders.

No other city west of Winnipeg can offer such inducements to the general merchants throughout the country to patronize its institutions principally because their houses and firms cannot supply the variety to choose from nor have the quantity to give keen competition.

Sandstone and Wood, Brick Paving and Creosoted Timber



THE Creosoting plant of the Kettle River Quarries Co. a company with a paid up capital of \$500,000 located on the Great Northern railway at Sandstone, Minnesota, with head offices at Minneapolis, is the largest timber preserving plant in the northwest. This company was organized in 1895 under the laws of Minnesota, for the purpose of developing the sandstone deposit located on the Kettle river at Sandstone, Minnesota. This quarry consists of the finest grade of sandstone and is peculiarly adapted for use as pavements, piers and abutments. In pavements it lays closely, wears smoothly and under no conditions is it slippery, giving a sure footing for horses even on a ten per cent grade where it has been used, giving entire satisfaction.

This stone is also used for building purposes, and the Kettle River Quarry Co. has built a plant at Minneapolis, where this stone is cut and polished and made ready for use as building material.

In 1900, the Creosoting plant referred to was built and the success of the enterprise in no way reflects upon the judgment of the promoters and although this plant has a capacity to treat 150,000 square yards of paving blocks yearly it cannot fill the orders received and the company is now building a plant at St. Louis, Missouri, at a cost of \$200,000 to supply the southern trade.

The method of preserving wood is by no means new and if we go back to the Greeks and even to the Egyptians we find them using coal tar to preserve their timbers from decay, but the methods used today will only date back to 1838 when John Bethel introduced a "Creosoting" process which has been improved upon by experiments until at the present time a stage of preserving wood has been reached which is almost perfect. We will endeavor to give the reader an idea of the process evolved and in use today by all up-to-date wood preserving plants as applied to paving blocks. Lumber, ties, piles and poles are differently treated.

The timber is sawed into boards four inches thick and from four to ten inches wide. It is then shipped to the plant and is there cut into blocks from three to four inches in depth as required. These blocks are loaded in a car which is placed in a cage and sealed. The temperature raised to 300 degrees Fahrenheit, the air and water is removed by a vacuum pump and while in this condition creosoted oil (a by product of coal tar) raised to 160 degrees Fahrenheit is forced into the blocks by hydraulic pressure 125 pounds to square inch until all the pores are filled, thus making the blocks impervious to water. The blocks are then removed and are ready to be placed in the pavement.

It is a well-known fact that wood kept perfectly dry will not rot or decay, neither will wood submerged in water rot or decay, therefore decomposition takes place in changing from wet to dry. As these blocks are impervious to water after treatment they do

not undergo the necessary change to produce decay and have been known to last laid in pavement 25 years. These creosoted wood blocks have been and are being laid in most of the large cities in the United States and are giving splendid satisfaction, also in many cities of western Canada, Winnipeg, St. Boniface, Regina, Moose Jaw and Calgary. This pavement is not an experiment but its great value as a noiseless, sanitary, durable pavement is acknowledged by every one.

It is noiseless because laid with perfectly close, tight joints, vehicles pass over its surface without the rattle and bang as in the case of brick or stone, or the metallic sound of horses' hoofs as on asphalt.

It is durable because, unlike any other known pavement, it does not crumble away under traffic, but simply compresses, and becomes more compact.

It is sanitary because the blocks themselves do not absorb the street filth, and the joints being tight, do not fill up with unsanitary matter; and, most important of all, the blocks are treated with a highly antiseptic material which destroys germs which might exist on the surface of the pavement.

It is easily cleaned because of its smooth surface.

It is easily repaired because the blocks are easily removed by any practical workman, a large percentage of the material can readily be replaced, and being of uniform size, substitutions can readily be made.

It is not slippery because the blocks being laid with the grain vertical, the ends of the grain afford a good foothold.

Creosoted blocks when used as paving material for bridges has no competitor for the reason that, combined with its qualities as a paving material, it materially decreases the dead weight on structures. For comparison, a square yard of the heaviest blocks manufactured weighs only 158 pounds to the square yard, while the brick, possessing less durability, weighs 350 to 400 pounds to the square yard, and granite 900 to 1,000 pounds to the square yard.

The Rush Street bridge in Chicago, where, under probably the heaviest traffic conditions of the city, this pavement has stood without appreciable wear for eight years.

In addition to its use on streets and bridges, we have its adaptability to such structures as shop floors, court yards, factory floors, garages, stables, car barns, where it has to meet the peculiar conditions that it must be smooth without being slippery, durable and yet elastic, capable of standing heavy local strains without grinding away, and where it must be unaffected by solvents such as oil drippings which so rapidly attack pavements composed of asphaltic materials.

Any interested party wanting further information in reference to either sandstone or creosoted material is respectfully requested to communicate with the Kettle River Quarries Co., 954 Security Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Keeping Pace with Demand For Most Modern Hospitals

By Dr. GEO. R. PIRIE



No particular has Calgary kept pace with the demands of its increasing prosperity and importance, better than in its hospital accommodation and equipment. In spite of the salubrity of the Alberta climate, to which the sturdy pioneers who laid the foundation for such a progressive and enterprising city as we now have owe so much, Calgary has its share of sickness. The demands made upon hospitals here are the same as both in the new and the old

sunny rise at a bend of the Elbow river. It also is away from the insistent bustle of the city, and its spacious verandahs afford the convalescent a most attractive view of the river as it winds away between prettily wooded shores to the foothills, and of the snow-capped Rockies in the distance.

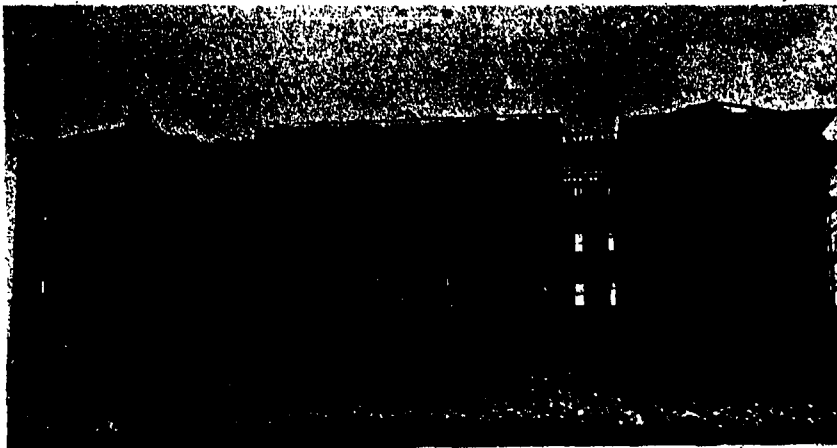
The Grey Nun Sisters of Charity, are the pioneers in Hospital building in Western Canada, and the results of their untiring and persevering efforts show results nowhere better than in Calgary. Nineteen years ago the Sisters of Charity founded the Holy Cross Hospital. It has grown steadily since then, and now is a very handsome building, and a very satisfactory memorial of their efforts.

It is a three storey building built of stone and buff brick, and the wings radiate from a central or administrative portion. The new wing added last year is a very fine example of modern hospital construction. The lower two floors contain private rooms and the upper floor a men's public ward. Altogether there is accommodation for thirty private patients, forty ward patients, besides three semi-private wards.

The building is heated by the La-tourelle system of hot water, and is protected from fire by stand pipes, and gongs on each floor, and fire doors at the entrance to each wing. The Deveu intercommunicating telephonic system and an elevator about to be installed

add to the ease of its administration. Ventilation is most efficiently secured by the gravity system. The kitchens are in the basement and each floor has its own diet kitchen provided with sinks, lockers, and steam heaters, while dumb waiters connect each flat.

In the near future a surgical wing is to be added directly east of the central portion. The top floor will be devoted to the



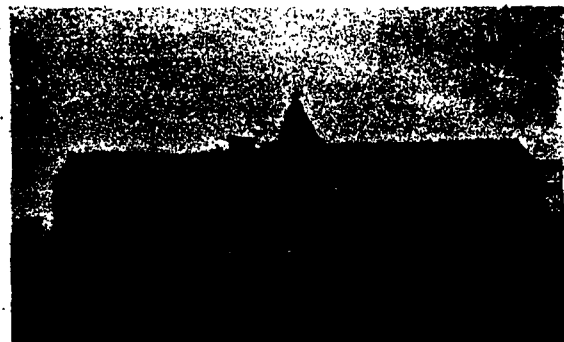
NEW GENERAL HOSPITAL.

F. J. Lawson, Architect.

cities and the hospitals have advanced pari passu with these demands.

As in other cities of Calgary's stage of growth, the transient nature of a large part of the population and the influx of immigrants from all parts of the world, have necessitated measures for the protection of our people from the introduction of infectious diseases and adequate accommodation is provided for the quarantining and care of whatever cases of infection should arise. Moreover situated as Calgary is, in the centre of the most fruitful and thickly populated section of Alberta, it has demands made upon its hospitals from a large number of thriving tributary towns, whose size as yet does not warrant the support of hospitals of their own. These have always been sufficiently well met with, and will continue to be so, until these towns are able to support their own.

Twenty years is but a short time for the hospitals as they are to-day, to grow from the little frame house as it was in the case of the General and two rooms in Father Lacombe's dwelling as it was in the case of the Holy Cross Hospital. Both of these institutions, the former in its new situation, are admirably located to serve their purposes in the best manner. The General is now in process of erection on a moderately elevated bench, north of the Bow river, east of the Langevin bridge. A gradual decline to the river gives it splendid drainage, and it is away from the noise and dust of a busy city. It overlooks one of the prettiest parts of the Bow river where the monotony of its course is interrupted by three well wooded islands. The city is now doing everything to make their attractiveness permanent as a public park. The Holy Cross Hospital to the extreme south of the town, occupies a



HOLY CROSS HOSPITAL.

operating rooms and the lower floors will care for their surgical patients in the most modern and comfortable way. The power house in the rear of the South wing contains the boilers and an up-to-date laundry. Recently a very fine complete X-Ray appar-

atus has been installed, with all the necessary accessories for doing the heaviest skiographic work. An unique feature of this hospital is that they have their own dairy, hennerly, and produce garden, thereby ensuring increased comforts to their patients.

The new General Hospital being built at a cost of \$150,000 will, when it is completed, be one of the most handsome and modern hospitals in Canada. It is being built of red brick and Calgary sandstone on the plan the central portion being of five stories and the wings four stories.

The central portion will contain the offices of administration on the ground floor as well as the quarters of those in charge of the institution. The kitchens will be on the top floor of this part, and will be connected separately with each floor by two dumb waiters. The plans include accommodation for about twenty-five maternity patients in an entirely separate wing, sixty private patients, many of whose rooms will have private baths, and about seventy-five public ward patients. The most convenient arrangements are made for the handling separately of the Medical and Surgical cases. The operating room will be on the top floor of the west wing at the western end of the Surgical floor. Nothing of the way of modern appliances, which tend to the best administration and the safety of the building, will be omitted. There will be elevator connection between all the floors and the intercommunicating telephonic system will be installed. The Fan-ventilating system will be employed and the building will be heated by the most modern vacuum system of steam heat. For its protection the building will have an up-to-date fire alarm system with three gongs and three stand pipes on each floor.

In the rear of the central portion will be a separate building for the boilers, laundry, and sterilizing plant. In this building will also be accommodated most of the help.

In one part of the basement there will be Emergency wards and operating rooms, and in an isolated corner the Morgue.

A novel institution in Calgary is the Columbia Hospital. It is situated in the residential section of the city and is owned and operated privately by three physicians. It is equipped to handle all the work of a General and Maternity Hospital and has accommodation for twenty-five patients. A special feature of this institution is its full equipment of electrical apparatus.

The Isolation Hospital is a two-storey building situated on the west bank of the Elbow river just before it empties into the Bow. It fulfills the purpose of isolating the various infectious diseases from each other and from the citizens at large. It has a kitchen, laundry and nursing staff of its own, and is operated by the General Hospital.

Another institution in Calgary, which has done good work, though in a very quiet, unobtrusive way, is the Salvation Army Rescue Home. It takes care in a most efficient manner of those poor unfortunates, who have not the position or the friends to command attention from the Maternity Hospital. This organization has now in contemplation the establishment of a home for destitute children.

Besides these hospitals mentioned, there are a number of private homes throughout the city, which provide for those patients from the country or the city, who have not the inclination or the means to take advantage of the regular hospitals.

Calgary is Proud of her Modern Warehouses

By W. S. BATES, A.R.I.B.A.



One important feature as typifying the growth of Calgary is the number of wholesale warehouses that have recently been put up in this city. There has been a great advance made in the construction of these buildings from those put up in earlier days, and it is now a common occurrence to make the walls of these buildings strong enough to take six, seven or eight stories in the future. In fact, the owners of one or two of these new buildings are already contemplating carrying up their buildings at once to their future height through the advance of business which has resulted in their having well arranged and commodious premises.

In this type of building the question of insurance is very important and everything should be done that is possible to lower the rate, by putting in the proper construction at the start. This does not cost any more than the ordinary firetrap methods upon which a very high rate of insurance is levied. To enter into a few particulars of these new buildings:

The floors are solid and at least three to four inches thick and the girders and subsidiary beams calculated to easily sustain the particular merchandise when packed up from floor to ceiling, a common weight to be sustained being 600 lbs per foot. The elevator is shut off from the rest of the building by patent automatic elevator doors as passed by the underwriters. The stair-cases are either enclosed in brickwork or the well hole can be covered with metal clad tops held up by a fusible link which in case of fire melts and falls, thus covering up the opening between the floors, and preventing the spread of fire from one floor to another. All window openings abutting on side or rear are filled in with metal windows glazed with wired glass, the sashes having fusible links which close automatically in case of fire. The unloading doors at rear sides are metal clad. The girders are connected to the 16 inch solid posts with duplex four way post caps and to the wall with patent wall hangers, each of these hangers is tested before leaving the factory. The object of these is, that, if in case of a severe fire the beams burn through in the middle they drop out of the hangers without wrecking the building. For the use of these hangers quite a reduction is made on the insurance rate. There being a tremendous weight on these

buildings it behooves everyone concerned to see that the footings go right down on to the solid gravel and rest on suitable concrete footings. As the lowest rate of insurance is based on reinforced concrete beams, posts and girders, and as the cost of these buildings may be taken at only about 15 percent more than the ordinary slow burning mill construction buildings in a progressive city like Calgary and in the very near future we should see wood to a very great extent eliminated from these buildings.

What we require in Calgary today is a great influx of old country capital. It is slow in coming but of its future arrival there can be no possible doubt. Capitalists from the other side are very conservative but as their aim is not so much a high rate of interest on their money as a safe and sure investment. It is only necessary to visit this go-ahead and bustling city to see that there are great opportunities for men with money. To illustrate this it may not be out of place to mention that Sir John Langman and his son, Major A. L. Langman, C.M.G., of London, England, were so impressed with the appearance and future of this city particularly with the wholesale warehouse section that they at once invested some of their capital in valuable lots on Eighth avenue and left sufficient funds to erect two or three warehouses, their only stipulation being that the warehouses were to be built so that they could in the future be increased to six or seven stories.

Calgary is in the same latitude as Southampton, England and Brussels, Belgium. It is south of London, Eng., and Berlin, Germany, and is 600 miles south of St. Petersburg, Russia.

Calgary is the headquarters for the western division of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who employed 600 men at Calgary in 1907, with an annual payroll of over \$500,000.

In the Calgary district there is excellent shooting for wild duck, geese and prairie chicken, while the streams abound in trout. In the neighboring Rockies big game is plentiful.

Calgary is the headquarters of "E" division, Royal North West Mounted police. "The Riders of the Plain."

Beautiful Public Buildings, Monuments to Civic Pride of Calgary's Citizens

By BRUCE CAMERON



WHILE the prosperous progress of Calgary has been the admiration of all visitors from all parts of the world the aesthetic side of the growth of the city has not been overlooked by any means.

What a few years ago was merely known as a frontier new town has now grown to be a real city, with parks and boulevards which would do credit to eastern cities many years older and which have had many more opportunities to pay attention to such matters.

As well as being the city prosperous, Calgary is also the city beautiful. A drive through the commercial and residential streets will soon convince any person of this fact. Beautiful and costly homes are to be seen everywhere and up town are business blocks large wholesale warehouses, financial institutions and office buildings which show the faith men of wealth have in the future destiny of the city.

During the past year when building operations have practically been at a standstill in other cities owing to the financial stringency, the industry in Calgary has steadily forged ahead and many thousands of dollars have been paid out and spent for building operations.

In the past twelve months a four storey modern stone public school has been completed in the fourth ward at a cost of \$90,000. This is undoubtedly one of the best institutions of its kind in all Canada.

The provincial gov-

ernment recognizing that Calgary is the most centrally located city in the province and also the most easily accessible, decided

to place the normal school here and as a consequence a \$200,000 building, built entirely of cut stone quarried almost within the city limits, is the result. Every modern convenience known to architects can be found in the building.

A Land Titles' office is also in course of construction. This building, when completed, will cost in the neighborhood of \$180,000 and consists entirely of the famous Calgary cut stone. It will be fireproof throughout, being fitted with the latest modern vaults, etc., for the safe-guarding of documents and records.

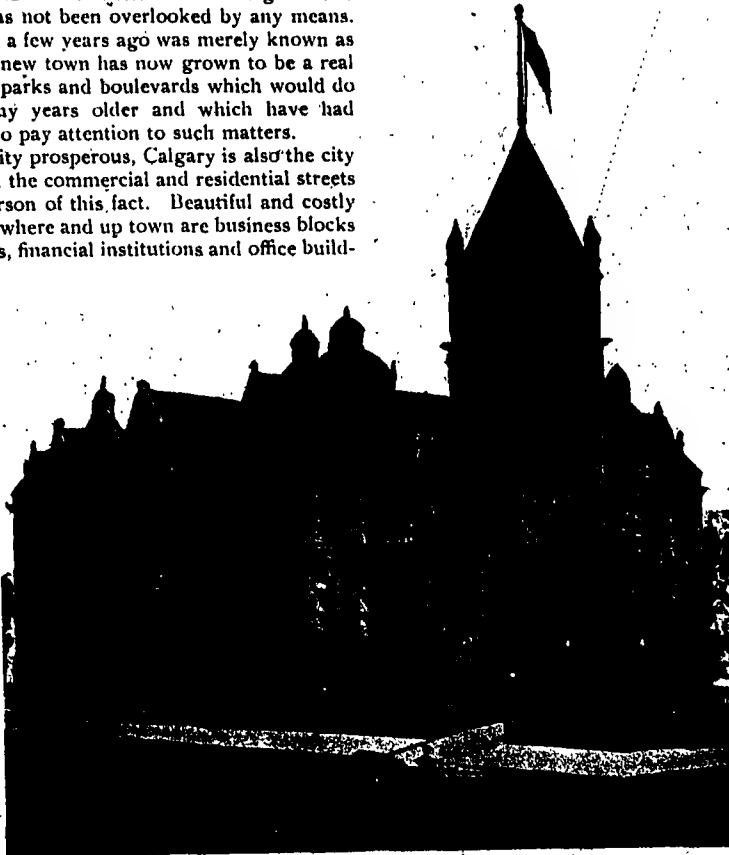
The Dominion government also recognized the importance of Calgary by enlarging and improving the postoffice at a cost of \$140,000. Even at this large expenditure and addition to the old building the collector of customs and his staff and the government engineer stationed here are unable to find quarters in the new structure.

The city of Calgary have also shown their faith in their own city by building a city hall at a cost of nearly \$200,000. When completed, no city in western Canada will be able to show its visitors a more handsome building of its kind. Building operations will also shortly commence on a new central fire hall which will cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000. The C.P.R. have not been the least bit behind the times in keeping up the pace set by the city and governments. Their new modern, up-to-date station, also built entirely of Calgary cut sandstone at a cost of \$150,000 large as it is, is not yet sufficient for the requirements and two wings will be added to the present structure in 1909.

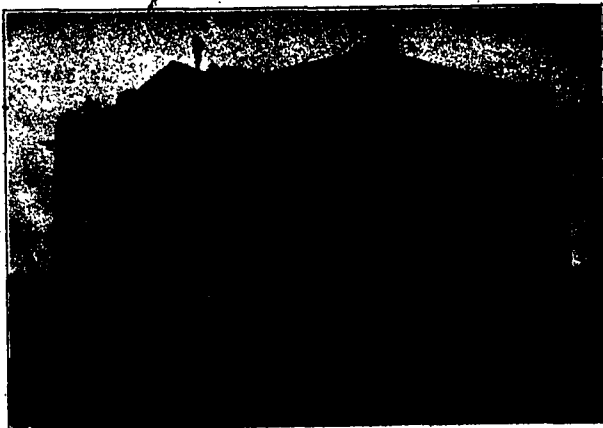
Truly, Calgary is the city beautiful as well as the city prosperous.

Calgary is 1,350 miles south of the northern boundary of Canada and 600 miles south of the northern boundary of the province.

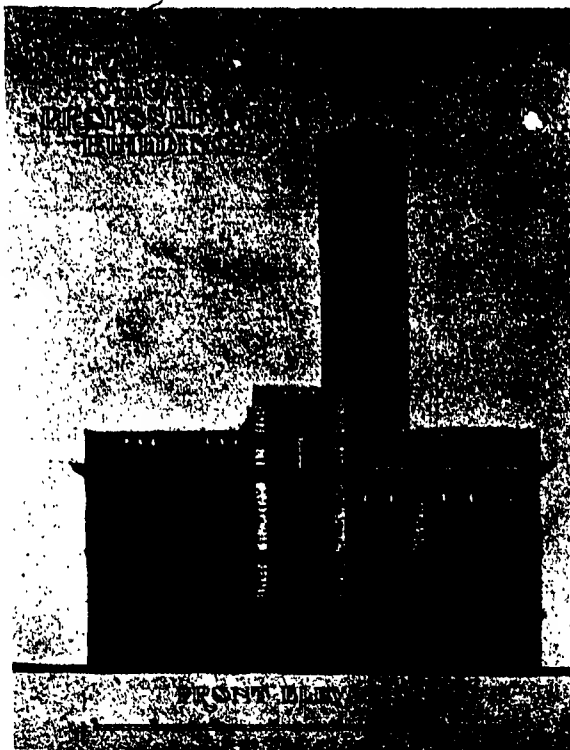
Summer days in Calgary are very long, warm and sunny, the nights are short and cool.



NEW CITY HALL. W. M. Dodd, Architect.



LAND TITLES BUILDING.



HODGSON & BATES, ARCHITECTS.

The grain inspected at and shipped through Calgary during October totalled 516 cars. Of this, 125 were Alberta red winter wheat, 163 cars spring wheat, 24 cars barley.

The C.P.R. employ in Calgary 10 train dispatchers and operators, and 29 commercial operators with clerks, who handled over 1,000,000 messages in 1907.

The mean temperature at Calgary for the last ten years has been: Spring, 36.2 degrees; summer, 56.9 degrees; autumn, 39.9 degrees; winter, 18.5 degrees; mean annual, 37.9 degrees.

The winters in Calgary have very little snow and they are greatly moderated by the warm "chinook winds" from the Pacific.

The frontispiece of this edition of The Herald is reproduced from two photographs, one of Lake Louise in the mountains, a little more than one hundred miles from Calgary. The other is a panoramic view of the city.

The average rainfall in Calgary for the last ten years has been 19.43 inches, of which 15.88 inches fell during the crop season.

July is the warmest month in Calgary. Average for the last ten years 60.1 degrees. February is the coldest month, average for the same time 14.7 degrees.

Mr. Justice Stuart, of Calgary, is chancellor of the University of Alberta, and 88 university graduates in Calgary are members of the convocation.

Albert Herr of DeWinton had fall wheat which went 53 bushels to the acre. Mr. Orton in the same district grew 2,400 bushels of wheat which he sold for 80 cents per bushel, bringing him a total of \$1,920 which is pretty good for a season's crop.—Okotoks Review.

Staples & Co., Limited

Are enlarging their facilities for supplying Lumber and all Building Materials to the retail trade. As the

Largest Building Supply Concern in Western Canada

Our facilities for buying are unequalled; we can demand from the manufacturers the best they have and at the lowest prices and give our customers the benefit. We make a specialty of high grade material which in many cases will cost the consumer no more than the ordinary kind. We have added to our line

Parquet, Maple, Birch and Oak Flooring and all other High Grade Finish

Exclusive Agents for Ruberoid Roofing, Comfort Felt, Empire Brand Wood-Fibre

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Staples & Company, Limited

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Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Paper, Lime, Hard Wall Plaster, Cement, Brick, Stone, etc.

Competitive Routes to Carry Alberta's Grain to World Markets

By L. P. STRONG



INDOUBTEDLY in this issue of the Calgary Herald your readers will be told, not only of the wonderful yields obtained by the individual farmer as his just reward for tilling Alberta's fertile soil, but also of the wonderful increase in acreage during the past four seasons. Increased acreage means increased volume. Increased volume means that facilities and markets must likewise increase and in the same proportion.

In 1905, a total crop in Alberta of probably five million bushels, of which not to exceed 40 per cent. found its way to market, the balance being required locally for food and seed. In 1908, a total crop of probably 22,000,000 bushels for which fully 80 per cent. must be found a market, and facilities for handling this vast quantity supplied. This is an increase of about eight hundred per cent. in grain marketed in three years. Probably the greatest increase on record by any country on the face of the old mother earth. To handle this great increase, of course, it has been necessary to largely increase elevator and warehouse facilities. In the spring of 1905 the total public grain storage in the province of Alberta was equivalent to about 500,000 bushels. To-day the total storage is probably over 5,000,000 bushels or an increase of over nine hundred per cent. It will be readily seen from these comparisons that elevator building has kept pace with the increased returns.

So much for the grain, its wonderful increased marketable surplus and the corresponding increase in equipment and handling facilities as applied to local stations. But what of the markets and after all it is the markets in which we are all vitally interested — farmer, business man, laborer, yes, every living soul in the great province of Alberta. What is the use of all this great increase in grain yield unless we can market our grain and at prices equal to prices received by any other grain country on the American continent? I say on the American continent, and now I mean both American continents, north and south, because the grain products of Alberta must compete particularly with grain grown in all parts of these two continents in the open markets of the world.

Alberta has a surplus of grain and one that will continue to rapidly increase from year to year. This surplus must be absorbed by countries which do not raise sufficient grain for their own use, in competition with grain from Manitoba and Saskatchewan in Canada, with the Dakotas, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Washington and Oregon in the U.S., and with Argentine in South America.

Where do we stand as compared with these grain raising districts? Can we compete?

From the standpoint of yield, certainly we can. There is probably no country extant that can show statistics equalling the yields in Alberta, and this applies to all grains. Our country is,

of course, new and large yields are expected from virgin soil, but yields in this province are so much greater than in other countries under like conditions that comparisons show Alberta to be marvellous country from the standpoint of yields.

From the standpoint of quality, yes, for have we not taken first prizes in competition at every fair in Canada and the U.S. where our grain has been exhibited? Exporters are keen for Alberta grain when its identity can be preserved, but right here we touch the one vulnerable point.

What about our location, and cost of placing our products on the world's markets in competition?

It costs the Alberta farmer 15 cents to ship a bushel of wheat from Alberta points to Port William. Let me state right here, lest I be misunderstood, that I believe this is the cheapest freight rate on wheat on either continent taking distance of haul into consideration.

The Saskatchewan farmer pays on an average about 11 cents per bushel. The Manitoba farmer 8 cents to the same terminal.

The average cost to get a bushel of wheat to tide water from the Dakotas is about 7 cents per bushel; Minnesota, 5 cents; Kansas and Nebraska, 8 cents; Washington, and Oregon, 10 cents, and Argentine, in South America, 8 cents. Thus it will be seen that the Alberta farmer is handicapped from the freight standpoint to the extent of from four to ten cents per bushel on every bushel of wheat raised.

But, you say, is this not more than overcome by the increased yield and extra quality.

At present, yes, but can we always depend upon these increased yields? As the land grows older will not the yields decrease? Of course it will. We hope and believe not as much as in other countries but undoubtedly

a material decrease, but at this present day have we any right to depend upon an increased yield to keep us on an equal footing with other exporting countries. From a business standpoint certainly not. Then what is the remedy?

There is only one possible solution—our grain must eventually all reach the export markets by way of the Pacific coast ports, a haul of 600 miles against the present haul of nearly 1,500 miles; open ports the year around, as compared with ports now closed nearly five months of the year, and freight rate to tide water equal at least to the average rate of the other grain growing districts with which we must compete in the export trade.

The writer has given this subject of western shipment three years of study and trial with the result that I am absolutely convinced that the ultimate and permanent success of Alberta from a grain raising standpoint, depends upon finding and holding markets that will admit of our grain reaching destination through Pacific ports.

Aside from the argument of less cost of transportation are other arguments equally strong. The absolute identity of Alberta grain must be preserved and this cannot be done by ship-



ping to eastern terminals where our grain is mixed with that of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. At present the Alberta farmers are losing the premiums due them for raising the heaviest oats in the world and prize winning wheat because at the eastern terminals these heavy oats and superior wheat is mixed with grain from other districts of Canada and all are exported under the same grades. Manitoba and Saskatchewan farmers are reaping sure benefits from this combination. Alberta farmers are losing.

Again, Alberta is the only district in Canada at present growing successfully a hard winter wheat. This wheat is superior in quality to any hard winter wheat grown in any country, and accordingly commands a premium in the export market, not only over all other hard winter wheat but also over the hard spring varieties. This premium is paid by exporters just as long as navigation closes, prices on red winter wheat drop from two to three cents per bushel below spring variety. Exporters and commission men during the months of September, October and November have been fairly tumbling over themselves bidding for Alberta red winter wheat for export at a premium over spring wheat. Now it is hard to draw a bid at two cents per bushel discount on red winter for wheat in store after close of navigation. Alberta farmers unable to get their grain to market before close of navigation are the losers.

The only solution of both of these problems is independent markets. Alberta grain must be sold only as Alberta grain and our shipments must go west where ports are opened the year round, and where export bids can be sought every day in the year. Our grain must find its way to market through channels handled by men in sympathy with Alberta. Space will not admit of my going into detail regarding obstacles to overcome before Alberta can fully realize her own. Three years of the hardest kind of work and study show me that these obstacles are many and difficult, but they are not insurmountable if strong-minded honest men backed by the Alberta government take hold of the question in earnest. The prize is worth all possible sacrifice, it means supremacy of Alberta as a grain-raising country.



The Pacific Cartage Company, Limited, whose premises are shown in an illustration on this page do a general cartage, transfer and warehousing business. They employ 35 teams and about 50 men. Their stables are built of brick, and they have two large brick warehouses with railway facilities. This enables them to handle promptly carloads of goods consigned to them by wholesalers and others in the east. They also make a business of storing furniture, trunks, etc.

Calgary has 1,550 union men belonging to the following labor unions, the majority of which are under the jurisdiction of the Calgary Trades and Labor council: Barbers, bricklayers, stonemasons, blacksmiths, blacksmiths' helpers, boilermakers, bartenders, brewery workers, carpenters, and joiners, electrical workers, hod carriers and building laborers, locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, laundry workers, leather workers, machinists, musicians, plasterers, painters, paperhangers, printing pressmen, plumbers, quarrymen, railway car men, railway conductors, railway trainmen, railway telegraphers, retail clerks, stationary engineers, stonecutters, sheet metal workers, typographical, tailors and warehousemen.

Guaranteed

The Garbutt Business College of Calgary is the only school in Alberta that enjoys the confidence of business men to such an extent that it is able to guarantee positions to its graduates.

During the hard times of last year all our students who graduated, or who came near graduating, secured positions. Better still, they all held their positions. Business is improving and six months from now the demand for efficient clerical help, especially for those with a Garbutt School training will be much greater than today.

Our reputation for thoroughness has created so many requests for our students that to all students of good character and good personal habits entering our school from now on we guarantee positions within thirty days after graduation, or we will refund their tuition fees.

Our examination is a fair test. It is an independent one. It is that of the Business Educators' Association of Canada, and is conducted on the same plan as that of the Department of Education for Public or High Schools.

As to our ability to carry out this guarantee, we refer you as to our financial standing to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Calgary.

GARBUTT BUSINESS COLLEGE,
CALGARY.



J. G. Garbutt

Facts

We believe in stating facts. Mere generalities, such as "the best school in the country," etc., mean nothing. Level-headed people want reasons, not bald assertions. Here are a few facts. You can draw your own conclusions.

We own and use twenty-one typewriters—a larger number than that of any other school in Alberta.

Loose leaf ledgers and all modern devices are placed in the hands of every student.

The Garbutt Business College is Calgary's youngest, but largest school.

Our teachers are Normal-trained, not self-appointed, with practical experience in the subjects they teach.

We keep a daily record of each student, which is open to the inspection of the parent each evening.

Calgary is the best commercial centre in Alberta—a fact of interest to those who are desirous of a position after finishing their course.

If you wish for further evidence of the fact that our school is a strong school, athrob with life, giving first-class courses under competent teachers and placing students in good positions, we ask you to send for our Prospectus "C."

GARBUTT BUSINESS COLLEGE,
CALGARY.

National Park—World's Playground— Easily Reached from Calgary



Of all the great parks in the world, the Canadian National Park is by far the largest, and in point of scenic attractiveness is the equal of the best. Its area is 5,732

square miles — 3,668,480 acres. The summit of the Rockies running from north-west to southeast, forms the hypotenuse of a right angled triangle which contains the greatest portion of the park. The eastern side is about eighty, and the northern a hundred miles in length. A small jag occurs at the eastern side, where the Stony Indian Reserve cuts into the park.

Contiguous to the huge triangle, which contains 4,900 square miles, or 3,130,000 acres, and on the British Columbia side of the Rockies, is the Yoho Park, the second, and smaller section of Canada's National Park. It is also, roughly triangular in shape, the longest side running north and south, being about forty miles in length. The Yoho is 832 square miles in extent. As before stated, the Rocky Mountain Park and the Yoho join, and for all practical purposes constitute one park.

Until the year 1902, the Canadian National Park

was comparatively a small affair, consisting of a block of land ten miles by twenty-six, of which the village of Banff was the principal centre. The original park is surrounded and included in the enlarged park, which in area is more than twenty times larger than the first reservation.

For purposes of comparison, it may be interesting to note that the next National park in point of size, to the enlarged Canadian National park, is the Ameri-

can Yellowstone, which as originally determined in 1872, contained about 3,344 square miles—little more than half the area of the Canadian National Park.

It is a place worthy in every way of Canada, nor can anyone visit it and live for a while among its beauties, without having, not only the sense of all its beauties, but also being imbued with that sense of patriotism which its grandeur affords.

Banff

The Park's Headquarters.

This ideally pretty village is really the entrance to the park from the west, and is undoubtedly worthy of being termed the playground of the park in its popularity. Situated some eighty miles west of Calgary, on the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's main line, on the banks of the blue and swiftly-flowing Bow river, flanked and sheltered around by Mount Rundle, Mount Cascade and Sulphur Mountain, it is the starting place for the various points of interest in the park. The town itself is certainly worthy of notice, apart from the fact of its being such a magnificent centre of beautiful scenery. Few places have received such a rapid recognition and support in the way of traffic and popularity, nor has this recognition been one whit undeserved, because Banff undoubtedly is one of the most lovely resorts on the entire continent, if it even has a peer. It has been well named "Banff the beautiful."

Principal Peaks Seen From Banff.

To the north, behind the pretty chalet-like C.P.R. station, made of immense peeled logs, rises, the swelling, rounded back of Stony Squaw, with cliff-like buttresses projecting at its eastern end. Towering above this, majestic in its strength, dominating the whole scene, is Cascade Mountain, a huge, black time-worn pyramid, its sides ribbed and scarred by avalanche and tempest. A plane face looks toward the little town, and two outward bastions, ridging back toward the centre of its fall, have made a natural channel, marked even in August by a winding trail of snow. To the west the Bow winds in a broad, open strath, the Sawback range flanking it at the northern side, with Mount Edith, a splendid dolomite peak, its symmetrical upper cone glistening virgin white in its mantle of everlasting snow, almost concealed, despite its superior height by intervening mountain masses. The Bourgeau and Sulphur ranges are contrasts, both of them, to the craggy and precipitous peaks north of the river, for they are rounding and hummocky in outline, with but a few rock terraces protruding; till near the summit outbulging bastions break the contours, revealing the rugged strength underlying the harmony of many-hued forest with which they are clothed.



DEVIL'S CANYON, BANFF.

Photo by Byron Harmon, Banff.



MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS IN THE PARK.
Photo by Byron Harmon, Banff.

The Cement Industry.



BACK in the early ages we find history records vaguely the happenings of a period known as the Stone Age when men performed their labors with the crudest of implements eking out a bare existence.

Necessity, however, taught man to construct better instruments of bronze to serve his purpose only to find them inferior to those of a later generation known as the "Age of Iron."

Each plays its part in the economy of nature only to be out-distanced by something superior, so that the age of "stone," "bronze" and "iron" retires in favor of its supreme rival the age of Portland Cement.

Portland Cement has a wider application to a variety of uses than any other product of this present generation.

It is the only fire proof building material known to scientists. It is the only material that is best adapted to works of heavy construction, combining any and all of the following features: Strength, Form, Architectural Beauty and Durability.

Calgary is most fortunate in having located within its limits one of the largest and most modernly designed Portland Cement

plants in North America. All the raw materials for the manufacture of cement are brought from the two points mentioned and the coal is secured from the Crows' Nest Pass district. The construction of this company's works, provided for an output sufficiently ample when operated at full capacity to supply independently the entire demands of the middle western markets for several years to come.

The Alberta Portland Cement Company, Limited, are the pioneers of the cement industry of the prairie provinces, the Calgary plant being one of five of the largest and oldest in the Dominion of Canada, owned and operated by practically the same board of directors and officers, men who are thoroughly experienced in the manufacture of Portland Cement. The various plants are centrally distributed, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans.

The manufacturing equipment of this company's mills is the most modern known to the science. All crushers, driers, kilns, grinding machinery, etc., are operated by individual electric motors.

From the time the raw materials are delivered to the mills they are passed through the various processes by means of auto-



ALBERTA PORTLAND CEMENT CO.'S WORKS, CALGARY.



ALBERTA PORTLAND CEMENT CO.'S LIMESTONE QUARRY, GAP.

plants in North America. These works are owned and operated by the Alberta Portland Cement Company, Limited, who manufacture the famous Buffalo Brand of Portland Cement.

The selection of the city of Calgary as the most suitable location for the erection of this company's magnificent works was determined upon after a careful investigation of several possible sites, none of which offered such combined advantages as were to be obtained here.

Calgary being an important divisional point on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway with branches, tributary to the north and south affords the very best shipping facilities and as a labor market it offers exceptional advantages from a manufacturing standpoint, enabling this company to supply a high grade Portland Cement at moderate prices.

The properties of the company consist of one hundred acres within the city limits occupied by the Cement plant, eight hundred acres at Sandstone, Alberta, twenty miles south of Calgary, where the large brick works and the cement clay shale quarries of the company are situated and several hundred acres at the Gap, the entrance to the Rocky Mountains, on the main line of the C.P.R., and adjacent to Calgary, where the lime stone quarries and lime kilns of the company are located.

matic mechanical arrangements until the finished product is ready for shipment thus eliminating to a considerable extent the necessity of maintaining a large staff of employees as is compulsory in the majority of the less modern plants of the present day. Some idea of the extent of the Alberta Portland Cement Company's undertaking in Calgary can be gained from a knowledge of the fact that they give employment at their cement works, brick works and limestone quarries to a total of two hundred men and require for freight service, both incoming and outgoing from twenty-five to thirty cars per day.

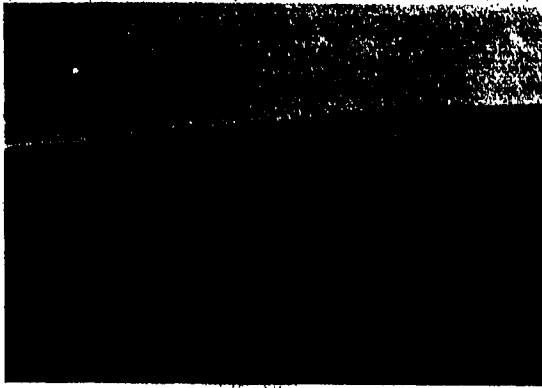
What Composes Portland Cement.

The astounding growth of the higher grades of Portland Cement in the past twenty-five years and its general use in most of the gigantic undertakings in the matter of building construction in its various forms leads us to believe that a few remarks as to the composition of this wonderful material would be acceptable here.

A Portland Cement is composed of a finely proportioned limestone, marl or calcareous material combined with clay, a

proper selection of materials must be made to ensure a uniform good quality of Portland Cement. The raw materials undergo a perfect mechanical mixture under careful supervision to prevent the entrance of too great a proportion of injurious ingredients such as, magnesia, sulphur and alkalies.

The limestone supplies the calcium and the clay furnishes silica alumina and iron oxide. The mixture then passes through



ALBERTA PORTLAND CEMENT CO.'S BRICK WORKS, SANDSTONE.

the kiln at a temperature of not less than 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit, chemical action taking place resulting in the formation of cement clinkers, composed of calcium silicate, calcium aluminates, and aluminum silicate.

The clinker before and after grinding to a fine powder is stored for a considerable time in order that any expansives that may be present will have sufficient time to absorb moisture and carbonic acid and thus become inert.

The demand for cement has kept pace with the enormous development of Calgary for in the past few years thousands of dollars have been expended in public improvement, such as

sewers, street and road paving, parks, water works, besides fine business and public buildings and handsome residences, for which thousands of barrels of cement have been required and supplied by this company.

Demand for Building Material.

Concrete and brick have played an important part in connection with building construction in Calgary and elsewhere as both



G. T. P. RY. CLOVER BAR BRIDGE, EDMONTON.

are more economical than stone and far handsomer in appearance. This company's peerless deep red face pressed brick and common wire cut brick are in constant demand, the only superior quality of brick obtainable in this western country, and are supplied in large quantities for all classes of building.

The abundance of high class building material shipped to all parts of this western country, places Calgary in the front as the leading market for brick and cement in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Cheap Power for Manufacturing Purposes.



THE season is near at hand when the manufacturing industry of Calgary will be greatly increased and enlarged by additional plants of all kinds and there is no doubt but that electrical energy will be the motive power used by most of the prospective concerns who will locate here and assist in making Calgary the great metropolis of the

west. This electrical energy or power will naturally be generated by water power. The almost unlimited power easily and cheaply furnished by the Bow, almost at our very doors, demands that such shall be the case. Experts who have looked over and carefully examined the situation are of the one opinion that enough power can be generated within a short distance west of Calgary to supply all the manufacturing plants of all this great west if necessary. One of the first of the companies to be in the field ready and in a position to supply the wants and needs of the manufacturers in this respect will be the Alberta Portland Cement Company, Ltd., who already have an immense plant in operation in East Calgary. It is the intention of this company, who own and control rights on the Bow just 30 miles west to commence work very shortly for the purpose of development of 10,000 horse power and transmit it to the city under a pressure of from 40,000 to 50,000 volts. On reaching the city the voltage will be reduced through the medium of transformers to the pressure required for distribution throughout the district generally.

Of the 10,000 horse power to be developed the company will require 2,000 horse power for the operation of their own immense cement plant and the balance will be supplied to other various

consumers at the price of \$30 per horse power and upwards per annum for a 24 hour service, depending upon the quantity the consumer requires. Calgary is fortunate in being able to procure electrical energy for present and prospective manufacturers at such a rate.

It is estimated that the development, installation and building of the transmission plant and distributing lines will cost some \$750,000. All the preliminary work has been completed and plans for the hydraulic and electrical machinery have been prepared.

The company hope to be in a position to supply the power by July 1910.

It was thought at first the power would be supplied at an earlier date but the ill health of J. W. Campbell, the managing director of the company, has retarded progress to some extent.

Ontario's wheat yield for this year, according to reports received by the agricultural department correspondents in all parts of the province is estimated at 17,264,000 bushels, an average of 21 bushels per acre. The oats crop is estimated at 108,794,000 bushels, an average of 29 bushels to the acre. The barley crop at 21,570,000 bushels, average 29 bushels per acre. The Saskatchewan wheat crop is placed at 35,940,000 bushels, or 15 bushels per acre. The Alberta wheat crop is placed at 26,461,000 or 30 bushels per acre.

The People of Calgary Take Great Interest in Sports



LONG before Calgary had a name and while it was nothing but a level river bottom very suitable for camping purposes, it was a centre of sports, and it had remained so since the white men came to take the land from the original inhabitants.

When Calgary became a town it remained an athletic centre, and holds its place still in the front ranks of western cities as a place where clean and honest athletics and sports get a fair shake and no favors.

Horse racing was one of the first sports indulged in by the old-time Calgarians, and it has continued to gain in popularity, until now there is no city west of Winnipeg that can show more fast horses than can this city.

For years baseball has been one of the vitally interesting sports of Calgary. Under the fostering care of "Old Hoss"

Cricket still maintains its hold on the people who played the game when attending school, and the game is beginning to be played by the school boys of the city.

Curling, one of the oldest and most popular games in the west has a firm hold on the men of Calgary. Ever since Calgary was a name the game of the "stones" has been a popular pastime of the people here. The bonspiel at Calgary is the biggest event of the curling world west of Winnipeg, and even threatens to eclipse that great meeting before very long.

Rifle and gun have always found a warm place in the hearts of the Calgary sportsmen, and some of the best shots in the world hail from this city.

At Ottawa every year there are representatives from the Calgary clubs who manage to hold the honor and good name of the city well up with the crack shots of Canada, while even Bisley

sees men who represent Calgary on the great field where the best shots of the world compete.

Footrunning has always been followed to a greater or less extent, but it was not until the Herald introduced their Christmas Day road race that the sport received its great popularity.

Now the Herald race and other long distance races are features, and the Christmas Day race is one of the biggest events of intermediate distance running in the Dominion.

The course is a little over six miles and some of the best runners of Canada, have competed, Art Burn, the Calgary crack, having managed to win thus far, but a field of runners

from all over the country will be present this month to try and pluck the laurels from him.

Lacrosse, which is Canada's national game, was played in Calgary away back in the 80's, and there are citizens here yet who remember how at that time our boys travelled to the coast, and cast fear and trepidation into the enthusiasts of the Pacific clubs. After that successful crusade lacrosse died a natural death in our midst till a few years ago when it was revived with great fervor and gusto. Since that time our boys have won the championship of the province twice in succession. Last August the Westminster team, fresh from victory over the champions from the east had the unlooked-for surprise of just defeating Calgary by a small margin. Our position on the main line to the coast where the Minto cup now rests, will enable us to meet the crack teams of the east who come in quest of the much sought after silverware. Lacrosse owes a debt of deep gratitude to Dr. W. A. Hicks and Mr. B. W. Colison, Allan McDonnell and the players who have made great sacrifices for the national game.

In addition to furnishing feed for shipments of stock in transit, the Alberta Stock Yards Co. holds over 1,000 horses at auction. They have stabling accommodation for seventy horses and covered sheds and corrals which will accommodate 1,000 head of stock.

P. Burns & Co. handled 45,000 head of cattle, one half were slaughtered in Calgary and the balance shipped to British Columbia and England. Their yards cover 20 acres and they have \$500,000 in the business.



TENNIS COURT AT R. N. W. M. P. BARRACKS.

Fidler, known better to the baseball fans of the province as "Fid" the game has always been in the eyes of the public. No one man in the city has done more to advance the game than has Fidler. Amateur or professional ball, whichever Calgary wanted, was pushed along by this enthusiastic follower of the game.

Next year it is expected that Calgary will be in the league with Spokane, Seattle, Aberdeen, Tacoma and Vancouver. Efforts are now being made in this direction with good chances of success.

Association football has always been a favorite sport with Calgarians, because of the fact that many of the residents of the town are from Great Britain. A great impetus was added to the sport, when a Calgary team, the Caledonians, Scotchmen all, won the shield put up by the People's Paper of London, England. The Callies won the shield in competition with the best team of Canada, and in the following year despite the utmost effort of the finest of the coast teams.

Rugby football has been played during the past few years, and this year it has been a great success.

Hockey has always been a favorite sport in the city and for at least fifteen years back there have been teams in the city.

This year steps are being taken to purchase the big auditorium roller rink and turn it into an ice rink. The project will mean the expenditure of about \$35,000 at least but it is almost an assured fact that the money will be raised and that next season will see one of the fastest professional teams in Canada wearing Calgary colors.

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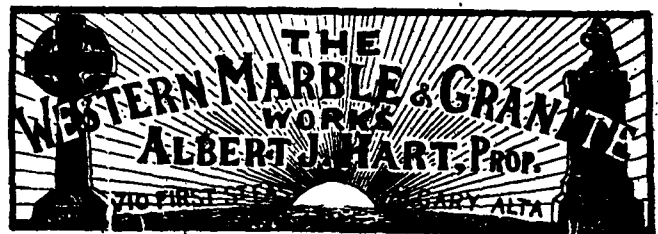
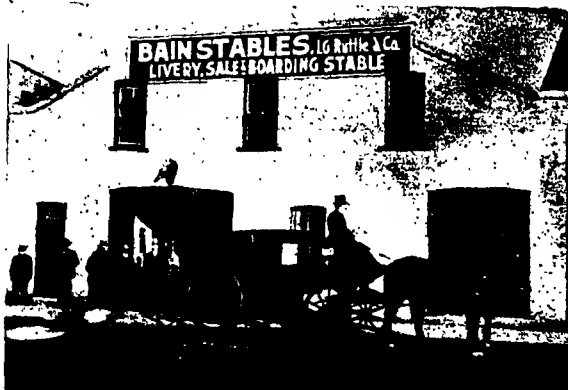
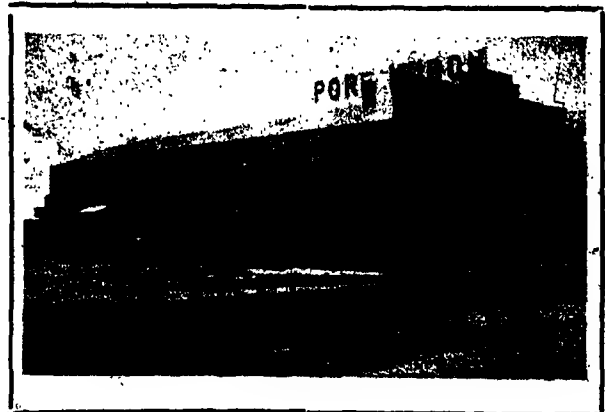
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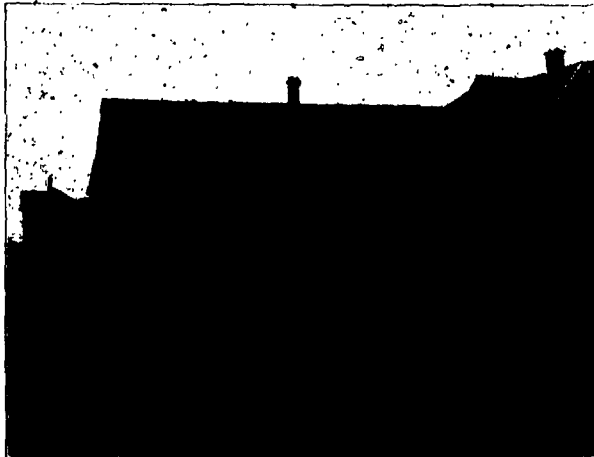
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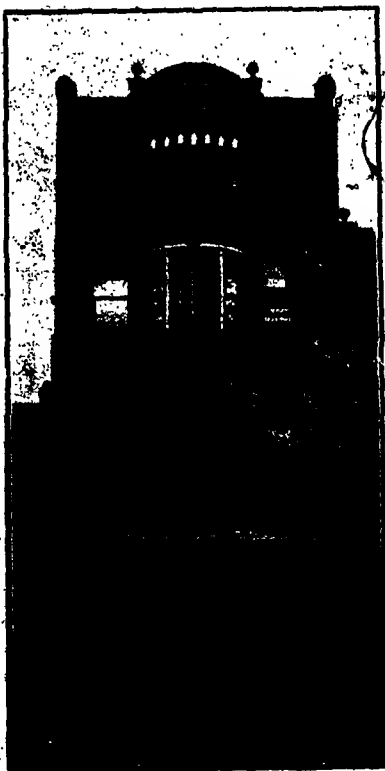
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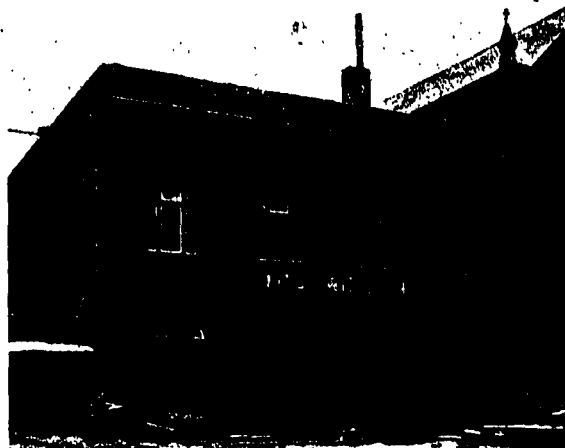
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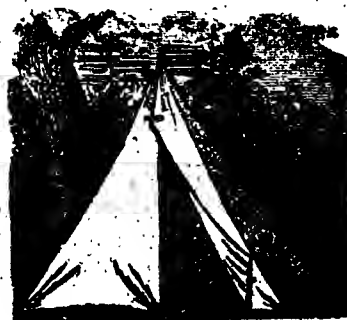
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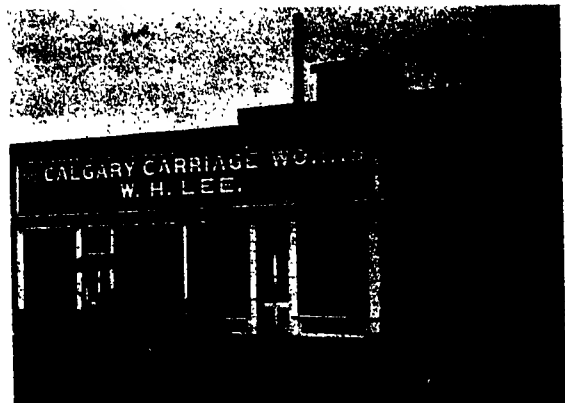
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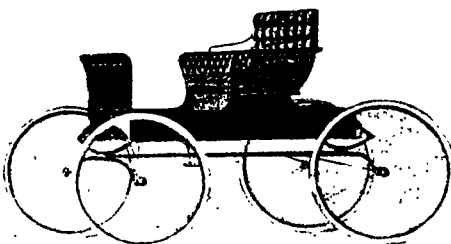
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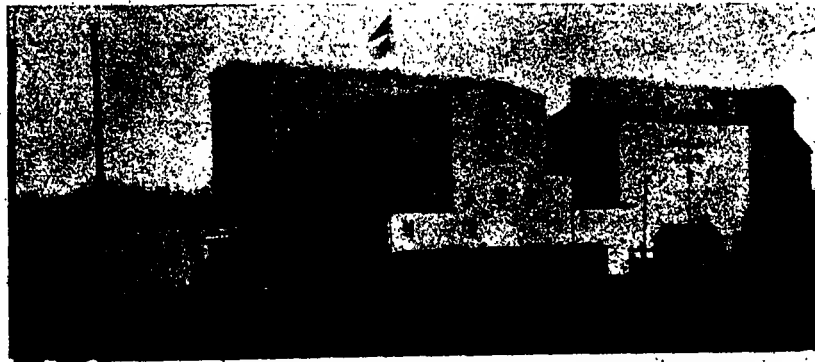
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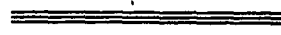
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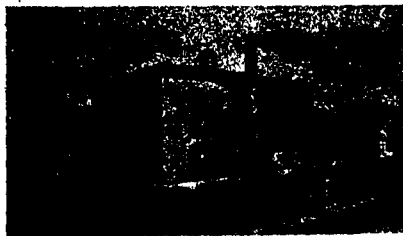
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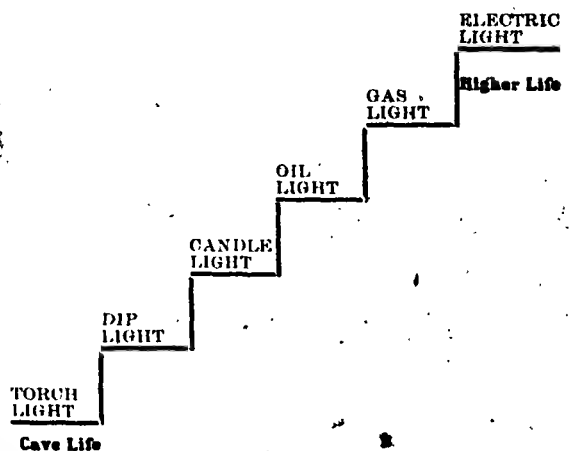
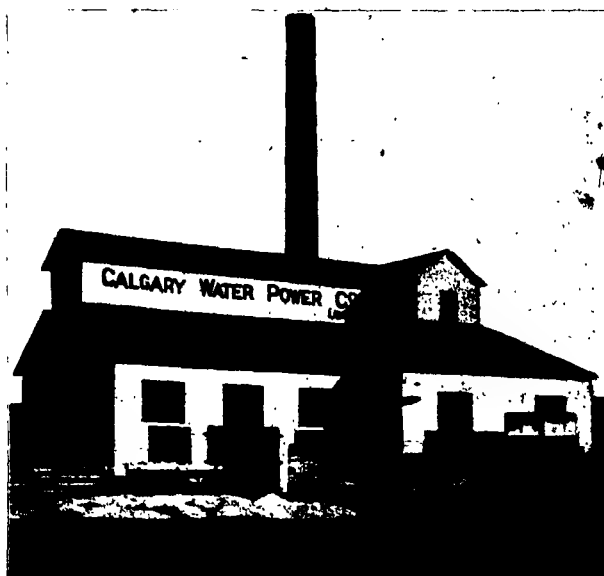
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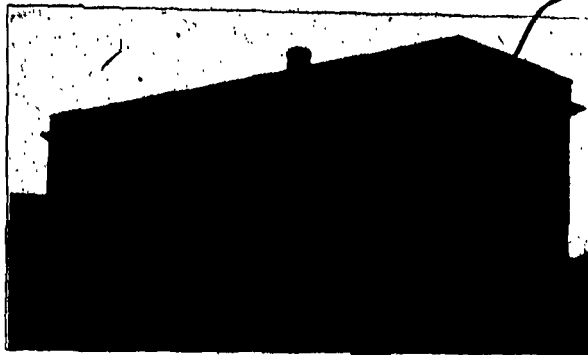
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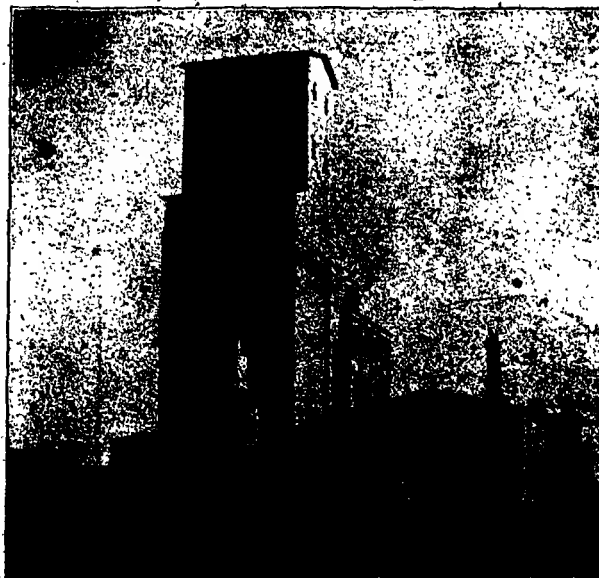
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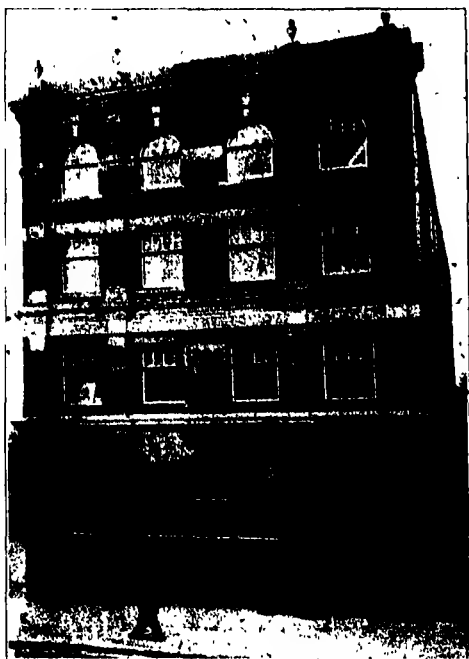


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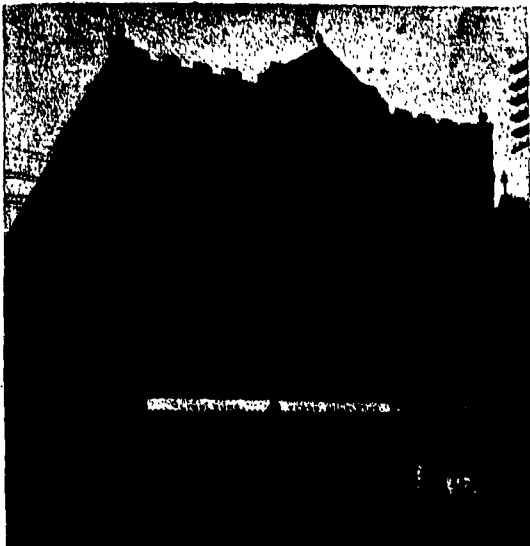
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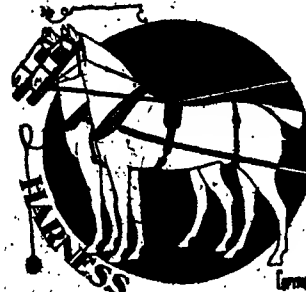
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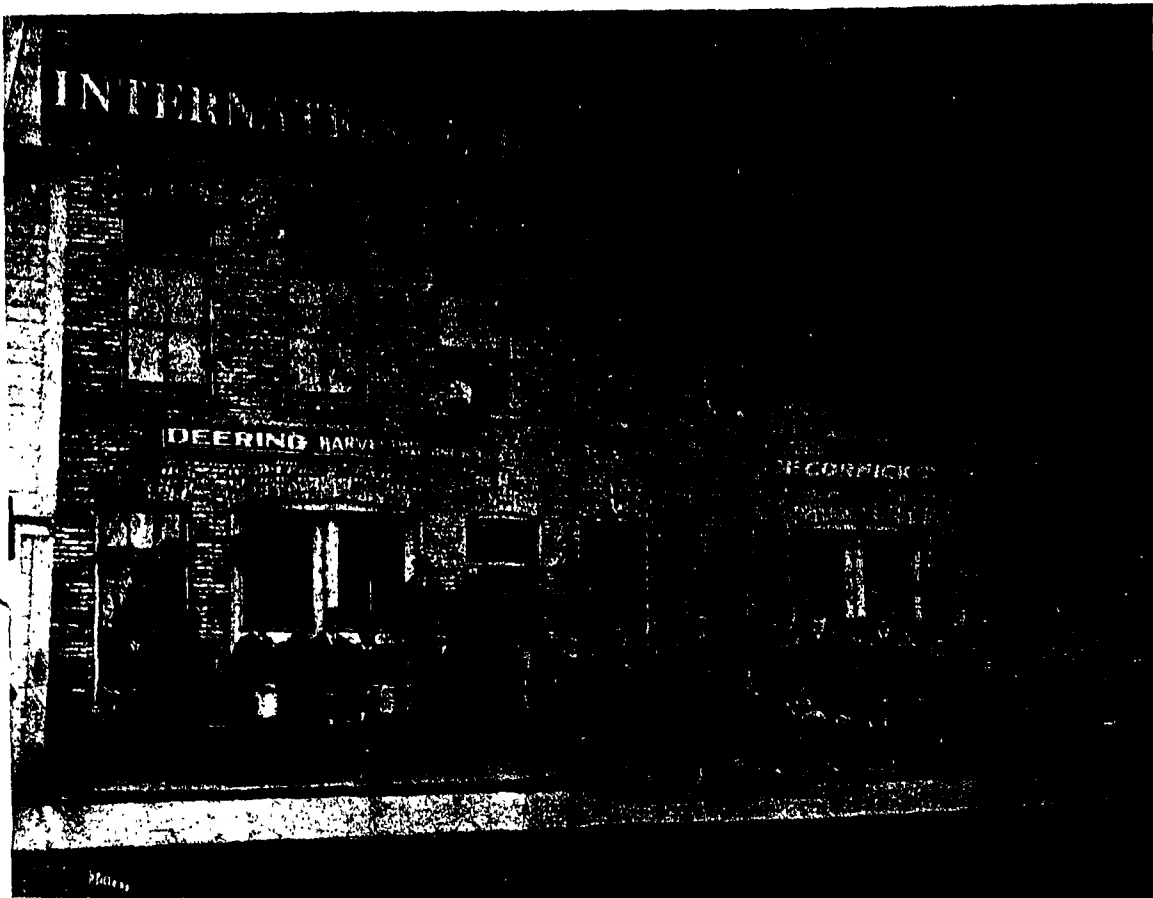


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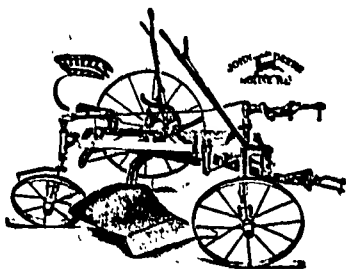
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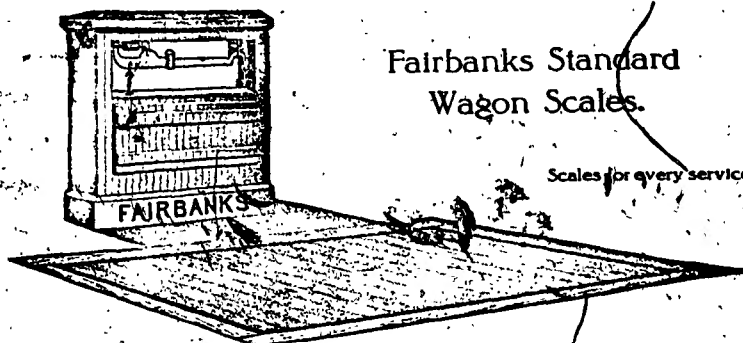
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